The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2560. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

His Interview with his Wife.

SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

Profound Feeling Throughout the Northern States.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Friday, Dec. 2, Half-past 3 o'clock, P.M.

BROWN was executed to-day at a little after 11 o'clock. There was no attempt at rescue, nor any indications of any disposition to interfere with the course of justice in any way. Indeed, there was very little excitement of any kind.

I visited the field in which the gallows had been erected at an early hour this morning. The day was very fine and the air warm. All strangers were excluded from the town. Indeed, no railroad trains were allowed to enter during the entire day.

The gallows was erected at 7½ o'clock, and all preparations for the execution immediately completed. The reporters who had secured the privilege of being present were allowed to enter soon after.

On being summoned, BROWN appeared perfectly calm and collected. He took formal leave of each of his fellow-prisoners, and gave each one a quarter of a dollar as a token of remembrance. He remarked to COOK that he did not tell the truth when he said that he had been induced by him to take up arms, and enter upon this project. COOK replied that he did—that BROWN did invite him to the course he had pursued. BROWN replied, "I *did not*."

As he left the jail COOK bowed to acquaintances outside.

He rode to the scaffold in an open wagon, seated upon his coffin.

At the gallows BROWN was still perfecly cool. He made no remarks. As soon as he had mounted the scaffold the cap was put on and drawn over his face.

He was not standing on the drop. The Sheriff told him to get upon it.

BROWN said, "I cannot see—place me on it, and don't keep me waiting."

He stood upon the drop nine minutes and a half when it fell. He suffered but little. After three minutes, there were no convulsions, or indications of life. At the end of twenty minutes his body was examined, and he was reported dead.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday Dec. 2.

JOHN BROWN was hung at Charlestown at 11½ o'clock to-day.

The military assembled at 9 o'clock, and were posted on the field leading to the place of execution, and also at various points as laid down in the general orders.

Everything was conducted under the strictest military discipline, as if the town were in a state of siege.

Mounted scouts were stationed in the woods to the left of the scaffold, and picket guards were stationed out towards the Shenandoah mountains in the rear.

The military on the field formed two hollow squares. Within the inner one was the scaffold, and between the inner lines and outer lines, the citizens were admitted, no one being allowed outside of the lines, except the mounted guards.

At eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought out of the jail, accompanied by Sheriff CAMPBELL and assistants, and Capt. AVIS, the jailer.

A small wagon, containing a white pine coffin, was driven up, on which he took his seat.

Six companies of infantry and riflemen, and one company of horsemen, and the General and a staff numbering twenty-five officers, headed the procession and moved towards the place of execution.

BROWN was accompanied by no ministers, he desiring no religious services either in the jail or on the scaffold.

He looked calmly on the people, was fully self-possessed, and mounted the scaffold with a firm step.

His arms were pinioned by the Sheriff.

BROWN then bid farewell to Capt. AVIS and Sheriff CAMPBELL, and at half-past eleven the trap of the scaffold was pulled away, and, with a few slight struggles, JOHN BROWN yielded up his spirit.

The body was placed in a coffin, and is now on its way to Harper's Ferry, to be delivered to his wife, under a strong military escort.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Dec. 1.

The day has passed quietly.

MRS. BROWN was escorted over from the Ferry at 3 o'clock, when the entire military were brought out to make a demonstration. She was received with full military honors, but her companions were not allowed to accompany her from the Ferry. After remaining four hours with her husband, she was escorted back to the Ferry at 9 o'clock, there to await the reception of her husband's body.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN BROWN AND HIS WIFE—INCIDENTS OF THE EXECUTION.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Dec. 2.

The interview between BROWN and his wife lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock in the evening, when Gen. TALIAFERO informed them that the period allowed had elapsed, and that she must prepare for departure to the Ferry. A carriage was again brought to the door, the military took possession of the square, and with an escort of twenty men, the *cortegé* moved off, Capt. MOORE, of the Montgomery Guard, accompanying her. The interview was, I learn, not a very affecting one,—rather of a practical character, with regard to the future of herself and children, and the arrangement and settlement of business affairs. They seemed considerably affected when they first met, and MRS. BROWN was for a few moments quite overcome, but BROWN was as firm as a rock, and she soon recovered her composure. There was an impression that the prisoner might possibly be furnished with a weapon or with strychnine, by his wife, and before the interview her person was searched by the wife of the jailor, and a strict watch kept over them during the time they were together. At the time of separation they both seemed to be fully self-possessed, and the parting, especially on his part, exhibited a composure either feigned or real, that was truly surprising. I learn from Capt. MOORE that she rather repelled all attempt on his part to express sympathy with her under her affiction.

She resented the idea that Capt. BROWN had done anything to deserve death or to attaint his name with dishonor, and declared that the ignominious character of the punishment that was about to be inflicted upon him was as cruel as it was unjust. She regarded him as a martyr in a righteous cause, and was proud to be the wife of such a man. The gallows, she said, had no terrors for her or for him. She stated that she had not seen him since last June, about six months ago, and that they had been separated, with the exception of a few days, for nearly two years. They had, however, corresponded, and she had always felt a deep interest in the cause in which he was engaged

The character of the interview may be judged to some extent from this conversation with Capt. MOORE, which took place previous to it.

I learn from Capt. AVIS, the jailor, that the interview between the prisoner and wife was characteristic of the man, and the directions given for the management and distribution of his property embraced all the minor details of his last will and testament.

Gen. TALIAFERRO was also present, and Capt. BROWN urged that his wife be allowed to remain with him all night. To this the General refused to assent, allowing them but four hours.

On first meeting they kissed and affectionately embraced, and MRS. BROWN shed a few tears, but immediately checked her feelings. They stood embraced, and she sobbing for nearly five minutes, and he was apparently unable to speak. The prisoner only gave way for a moment, and was soon calm and collected, and remained firm throughout the interview. At the close they shook hands, but did not embrace, and as they parted, he said, "God bless you and the children." MRS. BROWN replied, "God have mercy on you," and continued calm until she left the room, when she remained in tears a few moments and then prepared to depart. The interview took place in the parlor of Capt. AVIS, and the prisoner was free from manacles of any kind.

We sat side by side on a sofa, and, after discussing family matters, proceeded to business. He stated that he desired his property to pass entirely into her possession, and appeared to place full confidence in her ability to manage it properly for the benefit of his younger children. He requested her to remain at North Elba, N. Y., on her farm, where she now resides, and which belongs to her. He desired that his younger children should be educated; and if she could obtain facilities for their education at home, to have them sent to a boarding-school. He then gave direction, and dictated to Sheriff CAMPBELL a will, which directed that all his property should go to his wife, with the exception of a few presents and bequests which he made. To one of his sons he gave a double spy-glass, and to another a watch; while a third was directed to take a tomb or monument that marks the grave of his father at North Elba, and have his name, age, and the manner of his death, together with the cause for which he had suffered, engraved upon it. He directs that it shall remain at North Elba as long as his family resides there. To each of his children he bequeathed the sum of fifty dollars, and to each of his daughters a Bible, to cost five dollars—to be purchased out of money coming to him from his father's estate. Also, he directs that a Bible, to cost three dollars, shall be presented to each of his grand-children, and that $50 each be paid to three individuals whom he named, if they can be found, and, if not, to their legal representatives. During the course of conversation MRS. BROWN asked him if he had heard that GERRIT SMITH had became insane, and had been sent to the Asylum at Utica. He replied that he had read of it in the papers, and was sorry to hear it, but immediately changed the subject.

The subject of the death of his two sons was spoken of, and MRS. BROWN remarked that she had made some effort while at Harper's Ferry, for the recovery of their bodies, to which object she said Col. BARBOUR had kindly consented to give his assistance. Capt. BROWN remarked that he would also like the remains of the two THOMPSON'S removed, if they could be found, but suggested that it would be best to take his body, with the bodies of his four sons, and get a pile of pine logs, and burn them all together: that it would be much better, and less expensive, to thus gather up all their ashes together, and take them to their final resting place. Sheriff CAMPBELL told him that this would not be permitted within the State, and MRS. BROWN objected to the proposition altogether.

The prisoner said that he contemplated his death with composure add calmness. It would undoubtedly be pleasant to live longer, but as it was the will of God he should close his career, he was content. It was doubtless best that he should be thus legally murdered for the good of the cause, and he was prepared to submit to his fate without a murmur. MRS. BROWN becoming depressed at these remarks, he bid her cheer up, telling her that his spirit would soon be with her again, and that they would be reunited in heaven.

With regard to his execution, he said, that he desired no religious ceremonies either in the jail or on the scaffold from ministers who consent or approve of the enslavement of their fellow-creatures; that he would prefer rather to be accompanied to the scaffold by a dozen slave children and a good old slave mother, with their appeal to God for blessings on his soul than all the eloquence of the whole clergy of the Commonwealth combined.

PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

PRAYER MEETINGS IN NEW-YORK.

PRAYER MEETING IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

The small lecture-room of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church was filled yesterday morning, it being announced that a prayer meeting for JOHN BROWN would be held. Among those present were Ernestine L. Rose, C. L. Brace, Lewis Tappan, Oliver Johnson, and Count de Gurowski. The exercises lasted from 10½ A. M. to 12½ P. M., consisting of addresses, singing, and prayer.

Dr. CHEEVER read a passage of Scripture relating to Stephen's martyrdom, drawing a parallel between JOHN BROWN and the Apostle. He considered JOHN BROWN as God's first martyr in this land for the Anti-Slavery cause.

Mr. TAPPAN made a prayer, speaking of BROWN as a Christian martyr in the hands of an infuriated mob, and praying that posterity would rise up and call him blessed.

A Baptist clergyman offered a prayer, asking the spirit of God to imbue his servant JOHN BROWN, and that God's presence would be felt by the sufferer when surrounded by those who gnash their teeth and thirst for the blood of his kind and benevolent heart.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH renewed the parallel between JOHN BROWN and Stephen and prayed that his martyrdom should work greater good for the slave than had ever been worked before.

Dr. CHEEVER read the hymn containing the following:

"Through grace I am determined
To conquer, though I die."

At the reading of this portion the audience responded with fervent cries of "Amen."

At the suggestion of Mr. BERRY, the audience, at twenty minutes past 11, under the supposition that JOHN BROWN was then suffering his severest trial, devoted five minutes to silent prayer. [It appears that exactly at 11¼ o'clock the fatal noose was tightened.] During the five minutes the silence was only broken by sobs and partly-audible prayers.

Dr. CHEEVER, near the close of the meeting, made an address, urging his hearers to "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." Let them trust in the power of God to lead them on to victory.

A gentleman in the audience wanted to call attention to the trial of the first slave case thirty-five hundred years ago, when God was the plaintiff—when God had said, "Let my people go." He had determined that they should go. He did not believe that a slave could be got to heaven. They had got to rid the slave out of the hands of his master.

Another gentleman thought it perhaps better that JOHN BROWN had not carried out his scheme, because otherwise this meeting would not have assembled, and they would not have caught his spirit, as they would most assuredly under the present circumstances. JOHN BROWN had consecrated himself to the great and good cause.

Another gentleman said they depended too much on God's carrying on his work, without remembering that they were all instruments. They were awaiting God to show His power. Had it not been so with reference to the rescue of their brother, JOHN BROWN? They should act as well as pray.

Dr. CHEEVER spoke of the day as a sacred and holy day, and as a fit season for prayer. He hoped there would be a large attendance at the evening meeting.

The church was a little more than half filled in the evening. A number of those present were evidently there only from motives of curiosity. After the preliminary exercises, Rev. C. J. WARREN delivered an address, in which he stated that the subject of their prayers was beyond the reach of prayer or pain. But his bereaved wife and family needed their prayers, his comrades, still bound in chains, should have their sympathey and prayer. Let the angel of the Lord light up their cells. [Amen.]

Dr. CHEEVER read a number of extracts from the Scriptures, with the design of showing God's comfort to the martyrs, and his ultimate purpose to overcome Slavery. He supposed that there was hardly a man in the nation who did not believe that JOHN BROWN was now in Heaven. His bitterest enemies ought to allow that God had taken him to Himself. He read several extracts from BROWN'S letters to show his character. One letter, stating that he (BROWN) considered himself worth much more for hanging than for any other purpose, was indorsed by a deep-toned "Amen" from a gentleman in the audience. He spoke of the circumstance of BROWN'S declining the services of the Southern minister, on the ground that their views on the subject of Slavery were incompatible with their joint profession of any religion. Dr. CHEEVER thought this was glorious. [Applause in various parts of the church.]

A LADY VOICE—So do I. [Continued applause, by standing and clapping of hands.]

The Christian Church ought to take this to heart, and only needed the union of the religious world to remove this curse from our land in ten years.

Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON said he felt exultant in the present crisis. JOHN BROWN'S movement was God's own earthquake, shaking American Slavery to the centre. He read several verses eulogizing JOHN BROWN, and the principle for which he claims to have suffered, which were applauded by both clapping of hands and stamping of feet.

A shrill female voice at this point said: "I believe a great deal in bone and muscle." The lady told the fable of Hercules and the wagoner, in which the latter was advised to put his shoulder to the wheel and then call upon the gods to help him. She wanted to see the ministers, women, and old men do the praying, but the young men ought to fight. She wouldn't have been afraid to head an army herself to help rescue JOHN BROWN. He should never have been hung. [Prolonged applause, as before.]

Lr. CHEEVER thought these manifestations were inappropriate to the deep solemnity that pervaded the meeting of the morning, and should characterise this. He believed the gigantic sin of Slavery was to be overcome by the power of the Word of God leading the movement.

Mr. FAIRBANKS prayed, saying: It was sad that there were laws in the Nineteenth Century to put the Christian to death for obeying the laws of God. It was sad that the Government was on the side of the oppressor and the unjust laws, and pledged to extend their power. He prayed that God would make JOHN BROWN'S death to call the attention of every slaveholder to the sin of Slavery, until they should break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.

Dr. RITTER said he did not come here to exonerate JOHN BROWN and his associates, although he thought they were conscientiously wrong. He thought it a proper occasion to pray for JOHN BROWN, but he hoped they would say nothing that would lead it to be supposed that they did not know and believe that BROWN and his associates were in error. They could praise BROWN'S heroism and honest aversion to Slavery, and pray for him consistently. He thought that the whole occurrence would tend to the overthrow of Slavery.

Mr. FAIRBANKS contrasted the scene of the reception of LAFAYETTE, at the Bunker-Hill Monument, with the hanging of JOHN BROWN at Charlestown. The only difference he saw was that LAFAYETTE fought for while men, while BROWN only fought for the black. LAFAYETTE succeeded and was honored. JOHN BROWN failed and was hung. He did not want to die a better death than while fighting for humanity. [Loud applause.]

Dr. CHEEVER suggested the immediate time was the best for making the collection for BROWN'S family. While the plates were being passed, he took occasion to cite a passage from JOHN MILTON to sustain JOHN BROWN, ending with the following: "They dispute as to precedents, forms and circumstances, when the Commonwealth well-nigh perishes for want of deeds in substance done with just and faithful expedition." "JOHN BROWN'S action," said Dr. CHEEVER, "stands unshakeable in righteousness and truth." [Prolonged plaudits.]

Rev. Mr. SLOAN said he had not believed that JOHN BROWN would be executed until he read it in the papers this evening. If proper demonstrations had been made, JOHN BROWN would be now alive. [Applause.] Gov. WISE had proposed if a Republican President was elected in 1860 to resist his inauguration. Now JOHN BROWN had only preceded Gov. WISE. Virginia's chivalry was nothing but a laughing-stock. Virginia could be whipped easily. [Applause.] Virginia was like a poor-house in the town in which it was established. It was a burden to the North. But the North would not let them go away. He never was an Abolitionist until this afternoon [applause;] but, now, he had determined to be a rabid Abolitionist, and do all he could to humiliate the South. That insolent, oppressive, pauper people must be humbled.

Mr. FAIRBANKS suggested that the brother was rather out of order. The meeting was called for prayer.

Mr. SLOAN said he had no disposition to pray over the matter at all. [Applause.] He was glad to be surrounded by praying men, but, he confessed he hadn't the spirit of prayer to-night. [Laughter and applause.]

Dr. CHEEVER said they had met for the purpose of prayer, and he hoped the brother would give way.

Mr. SLOAN said he had been so wrought up that he must give utterance to his feelings. Henceforth he was bound to act his best for Abolitionism. [Great applause.]

A Gentleman near the door said he had more confidence in 35,000 clergymen than in all the bayonets in the world. The people needed a religion like that of JOHN BROWN, that would treat Slavery as a crime. Let the Church get right.

Rev. Mr. MATTISON (Methodist) said he was here as a Methodist preacher, in harmony with the spirit of this meeting. He wished he could say he was a representative of the Methodist ministers. There was one other Methodist—brother FRENCH. He hoped they would keep their ministerial garments "uncottonized" until they got to heaven. Another crisis was approaching. The representatives of the Methodist Church were to meet in Buffalo within ninety days, and the question was to be discussed whether a slaveholder could be allowed in the communion of the Methodist Church. They had ministers who owned from one to twenty slaves. He was glad that JOHN BROWN had served the son of old Bishop WAUGH as he did. If that minister came to New-York he couldn't occupy his pulpit. The day had been a sad one to him.

After a prayer by Mr. MATTISON, and a few words from Rev. J. C. WARREN, the meeting separated.

MEETING AT THE SHILOH CHURCH.

A large assemblage, nearly all colored persons, filled the Shiloh (colored) Presbyterian Church, yesterday forenoon. After singing, Rev. CHARLES B. RAY offered a prayer asking that God would rouse the consciences of men to see the wrongs done by the banditti of slaveholders as they never had been seen before, and that God would be with the wife and children of Mr. BROWN, and with all his friends and acquaintances in this day of trial.

After reading of the Scriptures by Rev. A. G. BEAMAN, Rev. H. H. GARNETT made an address. He said that the 2d of December would hereafter be called "Martyr's Day." Tyrants and despots would everywhere upbraid us for inflicting so ghastly a wound on the fair brow of Liberty, in a land nick-named the "Model Republic." After saying that JOHN BROWN was actuated by a desire to carry out the golden rule, Mr. GARNETT concluded as follows: "The withered hand of an old man, whose hairs are white with the frosts of nearly seventy Winters, has given the death-blow to American Slavery. His heroic deeds will be inscribed on marble, and his grave will be visited by troops of pilgrims. Virginia will be famed in history for having been the home of WASHINGTON, and the theatre of JOHN BROWN'S cowardly execution. Farewell, brave old man! God be with thee. Step forth from the scaffold which cannot dishonor thy name, or tarnish thy glory, into the chariot of fire that awaits thee. Go up to meet the army of departed heroes that have gone before thee to the kingdom of heaven. Go, and with joy receive thy martyr's crown, which the Lord has prepared for thee. Succeeding ages will cherish thy memory, and do justice to thy deeds of renown; and thy amazing courage will be the fruitful theme of orators, and the glowing songs of poets. Hero-martyr, farewell!

Rev. J. B. DUNN followed. He thought the occasion analagous to that scene, 1,800 years ago, when Christ ascended Calvary. Sisters and mothers were there to sympathize, as they are now present to console with JOHN BROWN. [Yes.] The prayer of all Christians should be, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Rev. H. JOHNSON, who is quite an old man, then made some remarks and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. BAHN and Mr. GOODELL. Before the latter gentleman spoke a collection was taken up for the family of JOHN BROWN. It was stated that a movement was on foot to establish a permanent "Liberty Fund." The meeting was continued until 1 o'clock, one hour beyond the time fixed for adjournment.

Rev. SAMPSON WHITE deemed the occasion a very solemn one, when he thought of their friend who was in a short time to enter the eternal world. He believed that whatever might be done for liberty, God would approve of it. If it could not be achieved without shedding of blood, then it was their duty to do so. [Yes, yes.]

Rev. R. C. HENDERSON, of the Demarara Mission, made a few remarks upon the example of England in emancipating her slaves in the West Indies.

MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting assembled at National Hall yesterday morning, to offer prayers for JOHN BROWN. The following letters were read by Rev. Mr. FURNESS:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1859.

Dear Wife and Children, every one:

I will begin by saying that I have in some degree recovered from my wounds, but that I am quite weak in my back and sore about my left kidney. My appetite has been quite good for most of the time since I was hurt. I am supplied with almost everything I could desire to make me comfortable, and the little that I do lack, (some few articles of clothing, which I lost,) I may perhaps soon get again. I am, besides, quite cheerful, having (as I trust) the peace of God which "passeth all understanding" to "rule in my heart," and the testimony (in some degree) of a good conscience that I have not lived altogether in vain. I can trust God with both the time and the manner of my death, believing as I now do, that for me at this time to seal my testimony (for God and Humanity) with my blood, will do vastly more toward advancing the cause I have earnestly endeavored to promote, than all I have done in my life before. I beg of you all meekly and quiety to submit to this; not feeling yourselves in the least *degraded* on that account. Remember, dear wife and children, all, that Jesus of Nazareth suffered a most excruciating death on the cross as a felon—under the most aggravating circumstances. Think, also, of the prophets, and apostles and Christians of former days, who went through greater tribulations than you or I; and (try) to be reconciled. May God Almighty comfort all your hearts, and soon wipe all tears from your eyes. To Him be endless praise. Think, too, of the crushed millions who "have no comforter." *I charge you all never* (in your trials) to forget the griefs "of the poor that cry, and of those that have none to help them." I wrote most earnestly to my dear and afflicted wife not to come on for the *present at any rate*. I will now give her my reasons for doing so. First, it would use up all the scanty means she has, or is at all likely to have to make herself and children comfortable hereafter. For let me tell you that the sympatey that is now arsused in your behalf may not always follow you. There is but little more of the romantic about helping poor widows and their children than there is about trying to relieve poor "*niggers*." Again, the little comfort it might afford us to meet again would be dearly bought by the pains of a final separation. We *must part*, and I feel assured for us to meet under such dreadful circumstances would only add to our distress. If she comes on here, she must be only a gazing-stock throughout the whole journey, to be remarked upon in every *look, word* and *action*, and by all sorts of *creatures*, and by all sorts of papers throughout the whole country. Again, it is my most decided judgment that in quietly and submissively staying at home, vastly more of generous sympathy will *reach* her, without such dreadful sacrifice of feeling as she must put up with if she comes on. The visits of one or two female friends that have come on here have produced great excitement, which is very annoying, and they cannot possibly do me any good. *Oh, Mary, do not come*, but patiently wait for the meeting (of those who love God and their fellow-men) where no separation must follow. "They shall go no more out forever." I greatly long to hear from some one of you, and to learn anything that in any way affects your welfare. I sent you $10 the other day—did you get it? I have also endeavored to put my Cristian friends to visit and write to you in your deep affiction. I have no doubt that some of them at least will heed the call. Write to me, care of Capt. John AVIS, Charleston, Jefferson County, Va.

"Finally, my beloved, be of good comfort." May all your names be "written on the Lamb's book of life"—may you all have the purifying and sustaining influence of the Christian religion—is the earnest prayer of your affectionate husband and father,

JOHN BROWN.

P. S.—I cannot remember a night so dark as to have hindered the coming day; nor a storm so furious or dreadful as to prevent the return of warm sunshine and a cloudless sky. But, beloved ones, *do remember* that this is not your rest; that in this world you have no abiding place or continuing city. To God and His indefinite mercy I always commend you. J. B.

Nov. 9.

Dr. FURNESS, in introducing the following, remarked that he would read the last letter received from BROWN by Mrs. BROWN.

Extract from the last letter received by Mrs. BROWN, before she started to go to Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., Nov. 26, 1859, in which, after referring to his wife's being under Mrs. MOTT'S roof, he proceeds to say:

* * * I remember the old lady well; but pre sume she has no recollection of me. I once set myself to oppose a *mob* at Boston, where she was. After I interfered, the police immediately took up the matter, and soon put a stop to mob-proceedings. The meeting was, I think, in *Marlboro-street* Church, or *Hotel, perhaps*. I am glad to have you make the acquaintance of such old "Pioneers" in the cause. I have just received from Mr. JOHN JAY, of New-York, a draft for $50 (fifty dollars,) for the benefit of my family, and will inclose it made payable to your order. I have also $15 (fifteen dollars) to send to our *crippled and destitute* unmarried son; when I can, I intend to send you, by express, two or three little articles to carry home. Should you happen to meet with Mr. JAY, say to him that I fully appreciate his great kindness both to *me and my family*. God bless *all* such friends. It is out of my power to reply to *all* the kind and encouraging letters *I get; I wish* I could do so. I have been so much relieved from my lameness for the last three or four days as to be able to sit up to read and write pretty much all day, as well as part of the night; and I do assure you *and all other friends* that I am quite busy, and *none the less happy* on that account. The time passes *quite pleasantly*; and the near approach of my great change is not the occasion of any particular dread.

I trust that *God* who has sustained me *so long* will not *forsake* me when I most feel my need of *Fatherly aid and support*. Should He hide His face, my spirit will drop, and die; *but not otherwise, be assured*. My only anxiety is to be properly assured of my *fitness* for the company of those who are "washed from *all filthiness*;" *and for the presence of Him who is Infinitely pure*. I certainly *think* I do have *some* "*hunger and thirst* after righteousness." If it be only *genuine*, I make *no doubt* I "*shall* be filled." Please let all our friends read my letters when you can; and ask them to accept of it as *in part for them*. I am inclined to think you will not be likely to succeed well about getting away the bodies of your family; but should that *be so, do not let that grieve you*. It can make but little difference *what is done with them*.

* * * * * * *

You can well remember the changes you have passed through. Life is made up of a series of changes, and let us try to meet them in the best manner possible. You will not wish to make yourself and children any more burdensome to friends than you are really compelled to do- *I would not*.

I will close this by saying that if you *now feel* that you are *equal* to the undertaking, do *exactly as* you *feel disposed to do* about coming to see me before I suffer. *I am entirely willing*.

Your affectionate husband.

(Signed) JOHN BROWN.

Semarks were subsequently made by Dr. TURNER, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the New-York *Independent*, Mrs. MARY GREW, Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT, and others.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

At the meeting of the Senate to-day, after prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. LUCE, of the Nantucket district, moved that the Senate adjourn on account of the execution of JOHN BROWN. Mr. RICH, of Suffolk, opposed the motion, and the yeas and nays stood 8 for adjournment and 11 against.

In the House, Mr. RAY, of Nantucket, moved an adjournment, offering at the same time a resolution of sympathy for BROWN. A spicy debate followed, when the motion to adjourn was defeated, yeas 6, nays 141.

THE FEELING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

JOHN BROWN'S execution to-day attracted considerable crowds about the newspaper offices as the evening editions were issued, and several individuals promenaded the streets with crape attached to their persons. Religious services were held in several of the colored churches the most part of the day. Otherwise there were no manifestations unusual to everyday life in this city.

Rev. Mr. GRIMES, colored, held late prayer-meetings at his church last night, for JOHN BROWN, and is continuing them to-day.

The bells in Plymouth and New-Bedford were tolled at noon.

MEETING IN TREMONT TEMPLE.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 2.

Tremont Temple was crowded, this evening, to commemorate the death of JOHN BROWN.

All the colored population of Boston and its vicinity were present, together with many ladies, a large number of whom attended out of mere curiosity. On the platform were seated many of the most prominent Abolitionists of New-England, and erected upon which was the standard of Virginia, with its coat-of-arms draped in black. In front the rostrum was decorated with a large black cross, underneath which was a photograph likeness of JOHN BROWN, which was draped in mourning.

Mr. SEWALL made the opening speech, stating the object of the meeting was one of sympathy, and to commemorate the death of JOHN BROWN, who he designated as a "martyr to freedom." He concluded by characterizing Gov. WISE as the modern Pontius Pilate.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON then read the various letters and documents which have emanated from JOHN BROWN. They have heretofore been published.

J. S. MARTEN, a negro of Philadelphia, followed. He lauded the acts of JOHN BROWN, at the same time slightly rapping the Republican Party for its lukewarmness in not doing likewise. A remark made by him that Virginia in her act to-day was the most guilty of all the guilty mothers of the American Government, was received by mingled hisses and applause.

J. Q. A. GRIFFIN, of Malden, a member of the House, next addressed the meeting. He claimed that the heinous offences of Pontius Pilate, in crucifying our Saviour, whitened into virtue when compared with those of Gov. WISE, of Virginia, in his course towards JOHN BROWN. He also stated that it was the opinion of no less a Democrat than Hon. CALEB CUSHING, as a lawyer, that the proceedings of the Governor and Court of Virginia, in trying and condemning JOHN BROWN, were without the sanction of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

A letter was received from Rev. H. M. DEXTER, of the Pine-street Church, regretting his inability to be present, and stating that, while he did not justify the act of JOHN BROWN, he thought it would yet be glorified by its future good results to the cause of freedom.

Rev. Mr. PIERPONT made a few remarks in accordance with the tone of the previous speaker.

He was followed by Hon. R. H. DAVIS, of Fall River, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, who indorsed the action of JOHN BROWN, on the ground that its ultimate result would be good.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON then made a characteristic speech, glorifying BROWN and his associates, and thanked God that the time had been brought about by the act of to-day's martyr, when the sympathies of men of rank were identified with his, which would thus enable him to leave the arena after battling for thirty years for American freedom.

A collection was taken up, announced for the benefit of the family of JOHN BROWN. The meeting then dispersed at an early hour.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Dec. 2.

There was a brisk excitement here this afternoon caused by an attempt to toll the obsequies of "Old BROWN" from the City Hall bell. It had struck four or five times when Mayor HARRINGTON appeared among the sympathizers in the belfry, and ordered them to desist. One of them refused, when the Mayor dropped him through the scuttle by the most convenient mode, and the bell didn't ring any more.

BELLS TOLLED AT CONCORD.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

At Concord, N. H., the bells were tolled for BROWN.

DEMONSTRATION IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Dec. 2.

The sympathizers with JOHN BROWN held a large meeting here to-day. Ex-Mayor BARSTOW presided and made a lengthy speech. Speeches were also made by Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, Rev. Mr. WOODBURY, a Unitarian clergyman, and Rev. Mr. DAY, a Free-Will Baptist.

The feeling of the larger part of the community was strongly against the meeting. All the prominent men engaged in it are among those entertaining extreme views upon the Slavery question.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

MINUTE GUNS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 2.

One hundred minute guns were fired to-day, commencing at 12½ o'clock, in commemoration of the execution of JOHN BROWN, for murder and insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

SYMPATHY MEETING AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 2.

The City Hall was densely packed with citizens, this evening, who listened for over three hours to stirring and eloquent speeches, expressieg sympathy for JOHN BROWN and his family.

Strong resolutions were adopted and a Committee on Funds appointed. A a large amount of money was contributed for the relief of BROWN'S family.

The City Hall bell was tolled sixty-three times, the strokes corresponding with BROWN'S age.

The sympathy for BROWN and his family is very strong here.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED CONSPIRATOR.

WASHINGTON, Friday Dec. 2.

A man answering COOK'S description of REALVE was recently arrested at Poolsville, Md., but escaped while his commitment was being made out. He was yesterday arrested at Alexandria, and held for further examination. He had previously visited Washington, and from his actions excited the belief that he was an itinerant swindler.

A NORTHERN MAN-STEALER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Dec. 2.

News has just reached here of the arrest of GEORGE W. BISHOP, of this city, for man stealing. BISHOP was in the employ of a respectable horse-dealer here, and being sent South with some horses, enticed a negro lad from New-York to go with him, and sold him in Alabama. He came back here with well-lined pockets, and started again for the South. On his return he was taken by the Police of Philadelphia, where he awaits trial for his crime.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Dec. 2.

Mr. FISH, a shoe-dealer, and a resident of this city for several years, but born in Massachusetts, has been tarred and feathered for expressing abolition sentiments.

CARD FROM THE OHIO MERCHANTS ARRESTED AT HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 2.

The following letter is furnished by the Ohio merchants who were arrested at Harper's Ferry:

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 2.

TO THE PUBLIC: We, the undersigned, having been arrested by the military authorities of the State of Virginia, on the morning of Wednesday last, while proceeding over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as passengers for the East, were disposed to overlook the detention and annoyance to which we were subjected, in the belief that the officers were imposed upon, and acted entirely from erroneous information. Observing, however, that we are accused of having expressed ourselves antagonistically to the State, regarding its prisoners at Charlestown, and that this is offered as a reason for our arrest, we deem it due to ourselves thus publicly to declare the statement entirely without foundation; that we are not public agitators of any sort, but order-loving business men, quietly pursuing our own affairs. We would, at the same time, in view of the numerous exciting reports that are being published, take occasion to declare, that we were treated with every proper consideration by the military and citizens of Martinsburg, where our arrest took place, and that as soon as our case was made known to the Railroad Company, the President and other officers promptly telegraphed to the commanding General, and procured our release;—and, moreover, as further evidence of our exoneration of the Baltimore and Ohio Company from all blame for this unusual proceeding, and our entire confidence that no further annoyance to passengers will occur, we propose to return to our homes in the West, by that route to-morrow.

(Signed,)

J. W. VANSAUT, Fairfield County, O.,
J. B. GLASSFORD, Morgan County, O.,
J. L. COLLINS, Logan, Hocking [illegible], O.

TWELVE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS IN CANADA.

The Muscatine *Journal* learns that the mother of EDWIN and BARCLAY COPPIC, who resides in Springdale, Cedar County, Iowa, has received a letter from the latter, who is now in Canada, stating that he and eleven of his companions have arrived safely in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions. Four of them were wounded—one of them so severely that his comrades were obliged to carry him most of the time for the first four days of their flight. BARCLAY COPPIC is one of the number for whose arrest Gov. WISE offered a reward of $500 each.

THE MERCHANTS' MEETING AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond papers of Thursday contain reports of the proceedings of the meeting of merchants, held in that city on the previous day. Mr. HORACE L. KENT presided. The following were among the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived when *the merchants of this city should, as far as practicable, become their own importers*, and that those now engaged in the importation of foreign goods should unite together for the purpose of direct trade; and whereas it is proposed that a large proportion of the goods now imported by our merchants are landed at some of the Northern ports, and feeling that, in order to effect this change, it is necessary to act in concert; therefore

Resolved, That, in future, so far as our capital and facilities will enable us to do so, we will import our own goods, of foreign growth or manufacture, direct to this port.

Resolved, That those of us who now have orders in the hands of agents or manufacturers, waiting execution for the Spring trade, pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to *have the goods shipped to James River, even at an advanced rate of freight*; and that from and after the 1st day of January next, we bind ourselves not to give an order for foreign goods to any party without an understanding that such goods shall be shipped to James River when practicable.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft an agreement in accordance with the above resolutions, and to procure the signature of every merchant in this city engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise, and that said paper be deposited with the Secretary of the Board of Trade of this city; and furthermore, in order to facilitate the object *we have in view, we hereby pledge ourselves to unite upon some responsible agent in Liverpool.*

THE NON-INTERCOURSE MOVEMENT BEGUN.

The following appears in the Richmond *Examiner* of Thursday:

We insert below the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. These resolutions will receive the cordial approval of the section of this State through which this road passes. The people of Virginia, so far as we see, are ready for the adoption of measures the most stringent, in order to force upon their Northern assailants a knowledge of the results which must follow their persistence in this Anti-Slavery agitation. If our Northern associates wish to reap the benefits of this Union, they must suffer the Southern people to enjoy peace, and must prevent their lawless citizens from violating laws and plundering property.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1859.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, at the office of the Company, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Under existing circumstances, we consider it to be our duty as managers of a Southern enterprise and institution, as far as is consistent with the rights and interests of the owners and stockholders in the same, to encourage and promote the commercial and industrial independence of our section and State: and,

Whereas, It is in many and most instances in our power to purchase or manufacture articles as cheap and valuable of Southern or foreign make or manufacture as those for the supply of which we have heretofore relied upon the people of the Northern or Free States; therefore,

Russia and Spain. Her commerce would be swept from the seas, and none knows what her fate might be. In America, you would suffer terribly at first. You have, comparatively speaking, no fleet. I wish you had one nearly equal to ours, and then this thing could never take place. Your seaboard towns would be destroyed. Of course we could never invade you. Then all your energies, your vast resources, unmenaced by other foes, would quickly be called into action. You would sweep the seas with your privateers, and engagements would take place as in your former wars with England. Your commerce would suffer, but England's would suffer most, because you produce the necessaries of existence, and can make yourselves independent of the rest of the world. But probably a rupture would take place between North and South, and your glorious Union would be dissolved. In such case, ere many years had elapsed, who can say whether or not North America might not be cut up into continental despotisms, and become a battle-field and a Golgotha, like the Old World? Is this to be the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race? This the realization of the poet's dream, when

"The war-drums throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags are furled
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world?"

I say all this the more, because I know that agents of France and Russia, and priest-craft, are busy in fermenting dissention and sowing the seeds of discord between England and America; because I have no faith in PALMERSTON, SIDNEY HERBERT, GLADSTONE, nor much in Lord JOHN RUSSELL; because there is one here who exercises a very great and pernicious influence over our affairs, who would rather "rule in Hell than serve in Heaven," and prefer seeing England a third or fourth-rate Germanized State, with arbitrary executive laws, to beholding her side-by-side and hand-in-hand with America, a great and free nation, and foremost twin-maintainer and exponent of liberty of thought and action. Let me assure you, however, that the present conduct of the Government of this country towards America is narrowly watched, and that in case of any trifling and trickery public meetings will be called throughout England to declare that her people will not wage war with your people, and to hurl the present set of wicked imbeciles from office, as Lord PALMERSTON was hurled by the mere threat of a Hyde-park meeting, with such a demonstration as never yet took place in Great Britain.

There are some who think that the Chinese expedition is to be deflected towards California and Vancouver's Island, and that the *Great Eastern* is destined apparently not to visit your shores on a mission of peace, but is to be sent on an errand of war. You will smile at this, and perhaps I do; but we have men in this country at the helm of State, who are, as the French say, *capables de tout*. In conclusion, let them look out, if they attempt to jockey this nation into war with America.

Our attitude with regard to France and the rest of the Continent is by no means dignified. The London *Times* assures us that we have hundreds of thousands of volunteer riflemen in arms, which is simply a gross and deliberate falsehood; and the London *Punch*, with vulgar ignorance, issues most offensive caricatures against France and her Emperor. I do not believe, and it is the opinion of the best authorities, that we could muster at this moment 10,000 volunteers, with rifles in their hands. We are active in our dock-yards, but cannot man our ships, and never shall until we amend our seamens' wages and prospects. *Punch* depicts a British lion on the cliffs on this side of the channel, in a magnificently imposing attitude, with his tail curled round a numerous fleet of ships below, and a wretched little NAPOLEON, with a poodle-dog toy, which he is causing to squeak defiance. Now, is not the reverse of the picture somewhat the truth of the case? France menaces us, it is true, with her armaments and preparations; but, after all, has she ever altogether throughout, during the last ten years, equaled the offensive spouting and empty braggadocio writing of a single day's platform oratory and journalism in England? I say, advisedly, she has not. When she speaks through a journal, the words have a terrible significance, I grant. Here all is bluster and rant, and alternate tremor and rhodomontade. There is, as yet, very little done. Where are the arms? Where are the rifles? They are not to be had in sufficient quantity within a twelvemonth yet to come. Some fools talk of invading France. I pity them. What could we do in case of a war? The utmost we could hope for would be to stand on the defensive.

It must not be lost sight of that the Emperor NAPOLEON has made dispositions round and about every colony which England possesses, to make a dash in case of war. In six weeks, observes Mr. Justice HALIBURTON, he could sweep the commerce of England from the seas. Under such circumstances the empty boastings of the London *Times*, and sundry other journals, as well as of individuals, both in prose and verse, is foolish if not disgusting.

[I have mentioned to you the case of Mr. ANSTEY, late Attorney-General at Hong Kong. He has left for Calcutta, shaking the dust off from his feet. England has not protected him, he says, and he repudiates his country. The Government quietly and privately admit the justice of his cause, and yet will not give him redress. The reason is that it would expose the whole iniquitous policy of the Chinese war, and much private villainy besides. Yet the moment ANSTEY has departed, the Government has commenced a prosecution against him for libel, and served a notice on his publisher, Mr. EFFINGHAM WILSON! This is important, because more will come of it, and I have much yet to relate to you of this affair.

Mr. LEVER, M. P., has again offered to charter the *Great Eastern* for a year. In my opinion he had better let her alone. The Directors, however, will not treat with him. Mr. LEVER probably knows what he is about. At any rate, he is the only man, whom I know, who is at all fitted to deal with such a speculation. The ship has, hitherto, been mismanaged in every way. The Directors don't even know how to make a show of her, and scarcely any one goes to visit her at Southampton. What will be her fate? In LEVER's hands, something big would be attempted, and he is a practical man. Is it generally known that she was first designed, because some one had an enormous stock of iron plates on hand which he could not tell how to dispose of?

So at last Dr. SMETHURST is pardoned, but detained, without bail, for bigamy. He will get the utmost amount of punishment that can be inflicted—four years of penal servitude. It is a case on which casuistry may be exhausted. If pardoned, he should be dealt with as innocent of murder. The bigamy in question is *per se* not a bad case. Still few will regret his sentence. When about to be hanged, he was in the minds of many innocent, who will now say, "Give him four years for bigamy, because he is a murderer." I am sick of his name and his case.

Looking again at the state of Europe, nothing disgusts me more than the *dicta* of the *quid nuncs*, who go about declaring that we cannot have either peace or war, as the case may be, because of all kinds of contingencies spun out of their own cobwebby brains. "France will not go to war with us," says one. "The Emperor, Sir, knows better. Prussia has come to an understanding with Russia," &c., &c. When war is declared, the value of these combinations of would-be diplomatists will be seen. I would rather have 100,000 more improved rifles—I mean the weapons in England—than a promised alliance with Prussia. As for Russia, she hates us thoroughly.

M. BUONCOMPAGNI, it is said, refuses the Regency of Central Italy. Of course he does, since NAPOLEON will not allow it. The Spaniards are still busy vaporing before Morocco. The chaste ISABELLA is embroidering more flags for the crusade. It is a scoundrel proceeding, this invasion of Moorish Territory, blessed only by fanatic priests, and cursed by all just men. The excuse about the Riff Pirates is about as valid as if England were to be threatened by a new armada, on account of the wreckers on the west coast of Ireland or Cornwall. The Moorish Government has yielded everything demanded, and Spain is covered with disgrace by her aggressive shuffling. The protest of Morocco is manly, dignified, and even noble. She appeals to the Almighty to aid the cause of justice. A complication may soon arise, when we shall take part against the haughty Don, in favor of the more honest infidel. It is nauseating to read the accounts from Spain of the contributions of the bishops and municipalities. Spain denies that she seeks to interfere with the navigation of the Mediterranean; but declares that she is free to act as she likes "in the rest of the Empire of Morocco." *Credat Judæus*—what say the Jews of Tangier to this? By the bye, I think the overcrowding of Gibraltar by the exiles from Morocco fraught with danger to the garrison, in the event of an attack. O'DONNELL means to rival MACMAHON, it is said. His illustrious mistress covers him with decorations beforehand.

At length the Australian Government are about to rescind their grant of £50,000 a year for the Panama Mail service. Who can wonder, since the Government has treated them with such contempt? The United States will doubtless take due advantage of this apathy, or whatever it is. Liverpool daily sinks in the scale, and Galway rises. Capitalists are considering the advisability of investments in land in the City of the Tribes, as the latter town is called. By the loss of the *Royal Charter*, from which ill-fated vessel but little treasure is yet recovered, or likely to be, Liverpool has received a deadly blow. The yearly sacrifice of life in the Channel is remembered to the disadvantage of the mud-barred tidal harbor. Decidedly, there is no doubt now but that Galway will become the great western port and emporium of the British isles. Any one investing in land there will soon double or treble his capital.

What shall I say about literary matters? The small fry of literary periodicals are all alive, and the small fry of their contributors increase, if they do not fatten. The *Daily Telegraph*, the first cheap daily London newspaper, has a feud with the *Saturday Review*, the last of the dear weeklies. The *Review*, which began smartly, has become wofully dull of late. It falls foul of the *Telegraph*, which is smart, but half-educated, and disposed to think itself a wonderful production. The *Telegraph* is full of blunders. It did not know the other day in a "brilliant," and, as Mrs. Gamp would have said, "impoging" leading article, who fought at Navarino. SALA, its chief writer, picked up his scraps of education from the streets. He has great merit and considerable talent, but is vain and frivolous withal. It is amusing to observe his dogmatism and mistakes. I will tell you a story about him: Some time since a Jew solicitor insisted, at a convivial meeting at a tavern, on giving him £100. SALA refused it; but the lawyer persisted, and finally threw a £50 note down before him, saying that he should have it, and bolted. The landlord, on being appealed to, would not have the money. SALA at last took it, leaving a note for the too generous Israelite, saying that if he did not claim it within a day, he should keep it. All his friends protested against his giving it back. It appears that SALA, who is infinitely amusing in the broad comic line, had said before the lawyer that he wished he had some money. But mark the consequence. There was no "copy" from SALA for weeks after. I do not mean for the *Telegraph*, that would not matter; but the continuation of tales already begun. Do you remember the stoppage of the story about "The Man with the Iron Chest," in (I think) the *Welcome Guest*? I have not heard the end of this transaction—I mean whether the lawyer is likely to become a creditor of the author. All I know is, that although I should be glad of £50, *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*.

THE QUESTION OF ITALY.

The Adjustment at Zurich—The Basis and Purpose of a Congress—The Disposition to be Made of Central Italy, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 14, 1859.

I hasten to give you the first impression on the settlement of Zurich. We have assuredly entered on a new phase of the political situation, and one which may prove full of incidents. The treaty, or treaties, of Zurich, although they arrived in Paris two days ago, have not yet been given to the public, and perhaps will not be until they have gone through the formality of ratification. But the explanation of the Count WALEWSKI on these treaties possesses all the force of the treaties themselves, and gives us to understand the precise terms of their provisions.

It was not without astonishment that the public learned that France and Austria had agreed to provoke a Congress which was to *examine the treaties of Zurich*. At first sight this appears like a slip of the pen. It is indeed strange, if all the principal European States are to be called on to ratify the treaties relating to the cession of Lombardy—a question which concerns alone France, Austria and Sardinia. Under any circumstances, three Powers, acting isolated and totally independent of the rest of Europe, have no right to discuss or decide questions of a general character, or which belong to all the Powers equally; and the moment they take such action, any treaty they may sign is not obligatory upon those who have had no voice in the Conference. Without doubt, the European Congress will have to examine the treaties of Zurich, but one would suppose only for information and not officially, as the Walewski Circular would seem to intimate.

There is surprise that no mention is made in the treaties of converting Mantua and Peschiera into federal fortresses, as recommended in the late letter of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the King of Sardinia. To explain this, it is said that the Congress will take cognizance of this question under that clause of the basis of Villafranca, which proposes for all Italy a Confederation. Austria no doubt refused to yield this point at Zurich, and NAPOLEON, not daring or wishing to treat on the subject on any other terms than those indicated in his letter, placed this among the reserved questions, to be decided on, like that of the return of the Grand Dukes, by a European Congress. It will be curious, indeed, if these fortresses are left to Austria without conditions. Lombardy will then be only a parade-ground for Austrian troops whenever they choose to make it such. (The reader will have observed that the new dividing line between Lombardy and Venetia does not run in the middle of the river Mincio, from end to end of that river, but to accommodate Austria and to preserve intact her powerful quadrilateral of fortresses, departs from the river at the points of these two fortresses, and running out into Lombardian territory, takes in a circle of 3,500 metres—just the distance at which rifled cannon begins to grow feeble—beyond the exterior fortifications!)

Again, we are informed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Congress is to be composed not only of the parties who formed the treaties of 1815, but to these are to be joined Naples, Rome, and Sardinia. Thus the Congress will be composed of eleven Powers, viz.: France, England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, the Two Sicilies, Rome, and Sardinia. It will be singular if Austria does not find some defenders of her policy in such a Congress. Russia, the Two Sicilies, Rome, and Spain, will certainly never admit the principle that a people have the right to choose their own Sovereign and their own form of Government, and it is not improbable that, on a vote confirming this principle, Austria will carry with her all but France, England, and Sardinia. It is to be expected, in fact, that this will be the result of the Congress, for the members of that body know very well that the adoption of this principle is of no value practically, since the people of Central Italy are determined to repudiate its application to them. The Congress will, perhaps, not be sorry to avail themselves of an occasion in which to reassert the doctrine of Divine right theoretically, since, as already said, such a consecration will fall harmless, in view of the hostile condition of the people of Italy, and the solemn promise of non-intervention on the part of France and Austria. Moreover, at the end of a Congress, and when Europe, united, has judged the question, LOUIS NAPOLEON will be no longer bound in his individual action, further than is implied in the basis of Villafranca.

The Conference of Zurich, it will be seen, terminated *in a simple reproduction in other words* of the basis of Villafranca. Every question which might interest other than the three Powers engaged, every general question, was reserved for the consideration of Europe in a Congress. This fact should not escape attention, since it demonstrates that NAPOLEON at least has adhered to his pledges at Villafranca with the most complete fidelity.

It will be observed, also, that in inviting to the Congress all the Powers who were parties to the treaties of 1815, NAPOLEON at last realizes that which has been attributed to him as the dream of his life—an official abrogation of those famous treaties, and the relinquishment of France and the Bonaparte dynasty from the humiliating terms imposed thereby. No one in France, at least, doubts but that the Congress will convene, and that this is to be the result of its deliberations.

You will understand why France "regrets" that the people of Central Italy should have chosen a Regent in the person of the Prince CARIGNAN. It will give Austria an advantage in diplomacy, by enabling her to say that the doctrine of non-intervention was first violated by Sardinia, with the sanction of France. NAPOLEON, it is safe to say, has no personal hostility to the appointment of a Sardinian Regent, but he does not wish to furnish Austria any additional arms for the forthcoming discussions in the Congress. He did not need to explain in the short note of the *Moniteur why* he regretted the nomination of the Prince CARIGNAN.

The Congress will convene perfectly free of all engagements; NAPOLEON has fulfilled all his engagements thus far to Austria, in the treaty of Zurich. He favors an Italian Confederation which shall have for its policy the total overthrow of Austrian influence in every corner of Italy; the only obnoxious feature of his programme is an expressed wish that the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duchess of Parma should be restored. Further than this, all parties will be free to act as they please, each bringing their particular policy to bear, each acting on their own understanding of what is required of them. The Count WALEWSKI does not say that the Congress shall take for its basis the treaties of Zurich. He says, on the contrary, that it will have to deliberate on the best means of settling the affairs of Italy on a solid and durable basis. We see absolutely nothing at present to change the opinion long ago expressed, that France is still not only the friend of Italy, but the friend of annexation, and that all will yet end to the satisfaction of the friends of Italy, and to the honor of the name of NAPOLEON.

Opinions are divided to-day in regard to the Regency in Central Italy. The telegraph informs us that the King of Sardinia, acting on advice from Paris, has refused to sanction the nomination of his cousin to the Regency; but this news is not entirely credited. It is certain, however, that [illegible] the energetic opposition of the King, [illegible] already broken out on the frontiers, between the army of GARIBALDI and those of the Pope, and it is the absolute necessity thus created for a more efficient organization of the Government of the Duchies, which inclines many persons to the belief that the King has withheld his sanction to the appointment of a Regent only temporarily, and that such a contingency must soon be adopted. If a conflict should take place on the frontiers, Sardinia, it seems, is the proper power to interfere, and France cannot conscientiously make it a subject of censure that Sardinia should seek to avert, by the appointment of a Regent, such a calamity.

There is another phase of this Regency question which also has its interest. If the Prince CARIGNAN is refused the Regency, the people of Central Italy may nominate in his stead the Count CAVOUR or GARIBALDI, and in that case there would be danger of a revolution and a separate government, or a revolution that might influence all Italy, and extend even further. A part of NAPOLEON's "regret" may very well have been dictated by this view of the case. One thing is certain that the present agitation in Central Italy does not proceed so much from a love for VICTOR EMANUEL and Piedmont, as from a desire to be free, and to dispose of their destinies in their own way. They only accept VICTOR EMANUEL and Piedmont because they fear it is the best thing they can do for the moment. Certainly, Italy is more united to-day than it has been for a long time, but it is far from a unit nevertheless.

There is still another view to be taken of the action of NAPOLEON in regard to the Regency in Italy. A Regency would be incompatible with the rights of the Grand Dukes, and since NAPOLEON has signified his disposition to reinstate two of these, he could not well consent to an act which is a clear usurpation of their rights.

In all probability the Regency will be refused, and the *statu quo* maintained until the Congress has met and given its verdict. The Congress will meet either at Paris or Brussels, most probably at Paris, and there, it is hoped, business will pass more rapidly than at the late Conference. MALAKOFF.

THE PRINCE DE CARIGNAN AND THE CHEVALIER BUONCOMPAGNI.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the following letter, addressed by the Prince DE CARIGNAN to Commander BUONCOMPAGNI:

TURIN, Nov. 14, 1859.

SIR: I have pointed you out as worthy of being intrusted with the noble charge of proceeding to Central Italy, and governing those provinces, which by their votes have declared their desire for a stronger constitutional and Italian kingdom, and have since voted my Regency. Your honorable character, your noble qualities of mind and heart, the proofs of devotion you have ever given to the King and country, the complete confidence I repose in you, and which I am now happy to signify to you publicly, are so many arguments in favor of the happy issue of your mission.

But they are not the only ones. The people of Central Italy have given such proofs of wisdom, firmness and temperance as to deserve the esteem of the civilized world. Now, I am convinced that they will understand the necessity of persevering in the same calm and orderly course, especially at present, on the eve of a Congress in which the fate of Italy is to be discussed, and his Majesty King VICTOR EMANUEL, strengthened by the rights conferred upon him, will efficaciously support their wishes. The repeated assurances of his Majesty the Emperor of the French to the effect that there is to be no intervention in Central Italy are another motive of great confidence. Such assurances are a powerful encouragement to the policy of the King's Government, which could never consent to let violence from without oppose the national will.

If reasons of good policy induced his Majesty after the peace of Villafranca to recall his emissaries, and abstain from any action whatever in Central Italy, it does not follow that his Government should refuse to perform acts dictated by a friendly feeling which recent events have strengthened still more. My meaning is, that it would not, within the bounds of possibility, refuse its aid to those countries, in order to facilitate their contracting a loan, should that be necessary. All these considerations inspire me with confidence regarding the future. On the other hand, your mission is very simple and clear, its object being to give greater unity to the political and military direction of those provinces. The concentration of powers will render each of them stronger, both as regards itself and as regards Europe. Their military organization will be more easily completed under your sole administration, under a single command, and with a single army. This army, strong in number and discipline, ready to display its valor should the country demand it, must, however, be neither aggressive nor provocative. If some ardent and generous minds think every delay a crime, every act of prudence a weakness, they should be reminded that time is a powerful auxiliary of a just cause, and that impatience often spoils it and prevents its triumph.

Under these auspices, I repeat, I am convinced that your mission will be crowned with success, and that the populations will continue to maintain public order inviolably, and to display that wisdom and political maturity which is an honor to it, and which will be a very strong argument in the eyes of the Congress, in favor of the recognition of their rights.

Lastly, I am convinced that the Government of His Majesty will never permit anarchy to convulse Italian provinces, which, after having sent their sons to fight in the ranks of the army, have solemnly declared their wish to be annexed to his States, a wish which His Majesty has graciously assented to. Accept, &c.,

EUGENE OF SAVOY.

COMMENT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times.

The letter of Prince EUGENE was published in the *Piedmontese Gazette* of Tuesday last. Since then the telegraph has done nothing but report the strong disapproval with which it has been viewed by the French Government. This opposition is incomprehensible, considering the sentiments which the Emperor is always professing for Italy. If that curtailment of the programme of the war to which the preliminaries of Villafranca bore witness, and which the Emperor publicly lamented immediately on his return from Italy, was regarded by him as a misfortune, should he not be glad of the independent action of the free States which were not represented at Villafranca, and whose rights he did not, because he could not, give away? That action, limited to the indubitable rights of the agents, cannot compromise him with his new ally. Surely the agreements of Sovereigns who were strangers to the Central Italian States are not to be put on a level with the solemnly expressed will of those States themselves. If so, there is an end of all independence, save for those which have overwhelming armies to protect them from the caprice of their neighbors. The King of Sardinia acknowledges the rights of the small States to independence. No doubt it is difficult to reconcile some conditions which he has entered into with this recognition; hence the embarrassment of his situation. The Austrian way of keeping the engagement is disregard to the rights of the Tuscans and other free Italians altogether; and this fairly simplifies the matter. It remains to be seen how the Sardinian Government will act in the trying position in which the French Government has placed it. The Paris journals, which this time last week announced that the Regency had been unconditionally refused by the Prince DE CARIGNAN, now state that the Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI is about to extricate the Sardinian Government from an uneasy situation by declining the Regency. For the sake both of the Sardinian and French Governments we should be sorry to see such a course taken; but we apprehend that the prime object, the union of Central Italy, would not be frustrated even by such a measure. Perhaps even it might be well if the United Provinces were placed in a position to show the world that while preserving the undoubted right to form alliances they can carry on their political and military administration without extraneous aid. It is only common prudence thus to provide for their own security. They prejudge nothing in so doing; they only fulfil the first duty of every state. There is no power in the world, individual or collective, which is either bound to perform it for them, or has a right to take it out of their hands. They, not a Congress, are the judges of what is good for them. If the European Powers assembled can allege that the Italian States are injuring them, or any one of them, by what the are now doing, they will have a right to object, but not otherwise. The pretension of a Congress to be a special providence in Europe would be preposterous. It would renew the follies and injustice of 1815, and could never be admitted by this country.

WHAT THE CONGRESS WILL DO.

From the London Post (Organ of Lord Palmerston.)

It may now, we apprehend, be assumed as certain that, within a month from the present time, a Congress will commence its meetings, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of Italy, and that this country will be represented in it. We believe it to be also beyond all doubt, that the Congress will possess a deliberative character. It will examine and discuss the measures deemed likely to promote the prosperity and peace of Italy; it will weigh the arguments advanced by the representatives of rival States and different nationalities; it will seek to strike the balance between Austrian pride, French influence, English sympathies, and Italian inspirations; it will urge, with all the moral weight due to the collective wisdom of Europe, the adoption of whatever course may finally appear most expedient; but its functions will be strictly confined to deliberation and advice. Nor will it presume to inforce its political awards by the bayonet and the sword. In a Congress, of which the chief basis, the fundamental principle, is the employment of that moral influence from which England has already hoped to obtain better results in this Italian question that from any military intervention, a Liberal English Government could not refuse to join. It may safely employ its utmost efforts to secure the triumph of those principles of civil liberty and national independence which it has so much at heart. If successful, its success will assist in consolidating the peace of Europe. If unsuccessful, it may at least terminate its diplomatic campaign with the feeling that matters are no worse than they were at the beginning, as the decisions of the Congress, supposing they proved at variance with the views, cannot possibly be forced on acceptance of a reluctant people.

It is evident that a Congress thus constituted is liable to as few of the objections that can be urged against such a body as the nature of the case will admit. It leaves the Italians at full liberty to prosecute their independent action. Should its deliberations result in decrees restoring the authority of the House of Lorraine over Tuscany, or the Pope over Romagna, the Tuscans and Romagnoli have simply to refuse compliance. No doubt such a principle cuts two ways. The King of Naples may turn a deaf ear to all recommendations intending to promote the material and moral welfare of his subjects. Austria, in like manner, may disregard a sentence of the Congress by which she is enjoined to garrison Verrona and Mantua with federal troops and to establish in her Venetian province a separate Italian administration. No moral influence, we know beforehand, will ever induce the Pope to remove in the Marches the clerical rule which the Legations have shaken off. But if we once establish a principle, we must take it with all its consequences, whether bad or good—with all its applications, whether awkward or convenient. And we, at least, are not amongst the number of those who believe that the interests of Italian freedom, or of civil and religious liberty in general, will at all suffer by the fullest and most unreserved inquiry, or that the preponderating influence which any single European Power—and we care not what Power it may be—has already possessed, or may seek to acquire in Italy, will gain strength when compelled to submit its claims to the general arbitrament of Europe.

We feel the greater satisfaction in recording the fact that non-intervention has thus been recognized as the basis of the proposed Congress, from the assurance which we thus obtain that the same principle will be respected in the relations between the great Powers and the provinces of Central Italy about to be united in a single State under the Regency of the Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI; or it would be a strange and monstrous contradiction if that respect for the national will, which shall survive—nay, be paramount to—the opinion of collective Europe, were to be set at nought before Europe has pronounced any opinion whatever.

THAT REVISED MAP OF EUROPE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

About a year and a half ago the curiosity of the Parisians was excited by the publication of a map, purporting to give a new distribution of the States of Europe, for 1860, the dismemberment of some, and the compensation of others. The map was exposed for sale at various printsellers'—sufficient, no doubt, for the purpose intended—when it was all at once withdrawn (it was said by authority) from circulation. It was at first thought to be merely the catch-penny contrivance of a mapseller; it was then whispered that it was the work of a superior hand, cunning in these matters, and that public attention having been turned to the revisal of the map of Europe, and men's minds being familiarized with the notion of territorial changes, the object was fully attained, and the thing disappeared. As to the hand whose work it was I can only, with the rest of the public, offer a conjecture; to the effect produced I alluded at the time. The events which have passed in Italy, or may still pass there, and the war at Morocco, have recalled that geographical programme strongly to my memory, for I find that a part of it either has been carried into or is in course of execution. According to this map the Emperor of Austria will be found in 1860 to have acquired Egypt (probably by means of the Isthmus of Suez Canal), Servia, and Bosnia; that he cedes Galicia to Russia, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to Piedmont; and that VICTOR EMMANUEL will have acquired the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Legations. Austria has ceded Lombardy to Piedmont. That Venetia does not belong to the latter would show the difficult position of the belligerents on the day the Peace of Villafranca was signed; but we know that Venetia was comprised in the French Imperial programme. We also know what are the Emperor's intentions with respect to Parma and Modena, and that they coincide with the map of Europe in 1860. You may have noticed the passage of the Emperor's letter to the King of Piedmont relative to Tuscany—"Tuscany, perhaps increased by some territory," &c. If you add the Romagna you may not be far mistaken. The Pope acquires the two Abruzzi, but cedes the Legations to "the Kingdom of Italy." I pass over the other arrangements, and come to the changes this new map of Europe contemplates in Queen ISABELLA of Spain. Her Majesty is described under the title of Queen of Spain and Morocco—Morocco being the acquisition in view for the Crown of Castile—and this before there was a talk of war between the countries. The coincidence is at least curious. The Sultan ABDUL-MEDJID-KHAN is dismissed in this fashion: "The Sultan of Asia cedes the whole of his possessions in Europe, and all those on the coasts of the Mediterranean; the Crescent returns to Asia Minor, after three centuries of usurpation and of shame to Cristianity!" It is known that the opinion entertained by the Emperor of the actual condition of Turkey coincides with that expressed in the foregoing. No doubt, several modifications must take place in the execution of the plan, if, indeed, it be traceable to a higher authority; but it will be curious to follow with this sketch before us the changes that may take place in the course of the coming year.

LORD BROUGHAM ON ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The following is the reply of Lord BROUGHAM to the letter recently addressed to him on the subject of Italian affairs by the Earl of Ellenborough:

BROUGHAM, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1859.

MY DEAR ELLENBOROUGH: You might well expect that I should agree with you in hearty good wishes for the independence of Italy.

I can only repeat what I said at the great Edinburgh meeting t'other day, that, whatever may be my opinions upon the real cause of the war (which I had fully given in our House), it had led to a state of things which affords the Italians some prospect of success, provided foreign interference is excluded, and that the best practical course for them to take is an union with Sardinia, although I retain my opinion upon the conduct of that Power. With regard to Gen. GARIBALDI, I confess my hopes of partisan or guerilla action are somewhat slender, admitting, as I do, his great qualities as far as we are acquainted with his public conduct and connexions. But I recollect that those Powers with whom Cato differed are said to have a preference for great battalions, and I wish we may not have to mourn over the kind of cause which he inclined to favor. At all events, I am sure neither you nor I would desire to have the peace of Europe at large disturbed even for the sake of Italy. Believe me, my dear Ellenborough, ever most sincerely yours,

H. BROUGHAM.

RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times, Nov. 19.

We adverted a few days ago, though not, we think, more pointedly than the case requires, to the singular position which the Government and people of France occupy with regard to this country. With our powerful neighbor we are not only at peace, but, nominally at least, on terms of cordial friendship and close alliance, while every instrument that can work on public opinion is being employed to raise a violent spirit of animosity against us. The clergy denounce us, the Press libels us, with an inconsiderate fury which breaks down under the weight of its own exaggerations and its own ignorance. The nation at large has accustomed itself to look upon a war with its present ally as a by no means remote event, and the army is taught to look forward to the day when the pillage of a country rich beyond any former precedent shall reward its valor and glut its avarice. Whence, has arisen this sudden fury? What provocation have we given to account for the strange phenomenon that a nation but lately devoted to the happy arts of peace should suddenly turn its plowshare into a sword, and give the loudest and plainest intimation of its desire to plunge that sword into our breast? Let us once more review the relations between the two countries, and see if we can discover any provocation in our conduct, anything which, if we were to act otherwise than we do, might scatter the tempest with which we are threatened, and the gradual approach of which we cannot regard with indifference.

Let us take the most prominent question first. The policy of England with regard to Italy has, at any rate, of late years, been clear and explicit to all the world. England has wished that the people of Italy, like the people of all other countries in Europe, should be allowed to exercise their natural right of selecting their own Government for themselves. We believed that this result was to be obtained more readily by the peaceful progress of Piedmont and by the influence which she was always ready to exert in favor of the Italians whenever any European Power could be induced to join her, than by making Italy the battle-field of two great military Empires lying to the north of the Alps. True to these principles, as soon as England saw that the French Government was seriously entertaining the project of marching into Lombardy, England employed every means of friendly intercession in order to induce France to renounce her undertaking. In this attempt England failed, but she bore her repulse without ill humor, and, though she could not enter into a war which she disapproved, she cordially wished success to those objects which the Emperor NAPOLEON announced, and neither felt nor manifested any desire that he should incur the least inconvenience from rejecting her advice. The Emperor carried out his plan with an ability and success which astonished all Europe, and yet in the midst of his victories he stopped short, as if he were afraid of too complete a triumph, and concluded the armistice of Villafranca, confirmed subsequently by the peace of Zurich. Probably, when the Emperor of the French sat down calmly to consider the difficulties which, from the moment that he engaged in war contrary to the advice of this country, were thickening round him—when he saw that he had engaged in a struggle in which success was dangerous and defeat was ruinous, that he had called the Italians to arms in the name of liberty, then bound himself to restore the Sovereigns whom they had expelled, and then declined to act upon the engagement—it is probable, we say, that the Emperor himself might be led to think the advice he received from England was neither unwise nor unfriendly, and that we had given the best proof of our amicable disposition by warning our ally against a very ill-advised course. If the Emperor of the French, instead of appealing to arms, had joined with England in a strong remonstrance to Austria, a step in which England would gladly have coöperated, we cannot doubt that it would have been easy for them to have negotiated the purchase of Lombardy, which is pretty nearly the effect of the Treaty of Zurich. Austria had already agreed to withdraw her troops from the Duchies, in which case the Grand Dukes would have been expelled with the same hearty and quiet unanimity which has since compelled them to retire, and thus everything substantial which the Peace of Zurich has accomplished would have been gained without the expenditure of either blood or treasure. France would, indeed, have lost the opportunity of gaining two great victories, of which her military reputation stands in very little need; but she would have economised the blood of her sons and the tears of her daughters. France would not take our advice, but we have no reason to be ashamed of it, and she has no ground to be angry that we gave it. The Emperor now wishes to submit these matters to an European Congress. That Congress we have not yet been invited to join, and therefore, whether we join it or not, we cannot in this matter have given her any ground of offence. Of course, we have urged all along the right of the Italians to settle their own affairs, but to this opinion we have hitherto given no practical effect. Passing from the affairs of Italy, another ground which is taken against us is our opposition to the absurd project of the Suez Canal. In our opinion it is a bad speculation, very likely not to be made at all, and, if made, assuredly only at a ruinous cost. We also think that the Sultan has a right to be consulted before M. DE LESSEPS or any one else takes possession of one of the provinces of his empire. If the canal can be made, ten English ships will use it for one French one, but we are not guilty, we trust, of any discourtesy because we decline to invest money in what appears to us to be a bad speculation—an opinion in which we are confirmed by the highest engineering authority, including the opinion of the late Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON. As regards the quarrel between Spain and Morocco, we have certainly not come precisely to the same conclusion as France, probably because we see the question from different points of view—France from Algeria, England from Gibraltar; and also, possibly, because we were not aware last year, till the publication of the Map of Europe in 1860, that Morocco was destined to form part of the dominions of Spain. But there has been no kind of difference between the two Governments, and the correspondence on the subject has been in every respect most friendly.

Lastly, there is our late joint misadventure in China, in which our policy has been absolutely undistinguishable, and the cause of the two nations for all practical purposes fused into one. Yet the French troops destined to coöperate with us in this remote expedition were probably speculating on an invasion of England up to the very moment they were told they were to act with her in the invasion of China. Thus, without any serious question at issue between the two Governments, with the most sincere wish on our part to maintain the most friendly relations, do we find ourselves involved in a course of expensive preparation which already inflicts upon both countries many of the burdens and evils of war. M. DUPIN may say that we are menacing France, but he well knows that the desperate madness and wickedness of attacking her was never for a moment thought of in this country. It is in the power of the Emperor of the French alone to put an end to a state of things which is becoming day by day more serious, and which makes it a less danger to peace to speak out plainly than to carry on the fiction of an alliance, one party to which appears to be arming for the attack and the other for the defence. It is in the power of the Emperor to allay all this trouble and suspicion, and if he does not do so we may not unreasonably draw the most gloomy inferences from his silence.

From the London Post, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

The *Times* astonishes England with a labored article that at once tends to create confusion here and irritation in France. A more wanton abuse of great public influence, a more fla rant forgetfulness of responsibility was never perpetrated by any journal than was yestreday perpetrated by the paper we have mentioned. It sounds the alarm of war. It is specially designed to put the blood of the the nation up. There is nothing left to probability. We are told plainly that the French are irritated against us, that the Press stirs the people, and the Government inspires the Press; that tho Emperor approves that inspiration, and wishes us to feel how bitter is the enmity of Frenchmen to England, and how glad they would be to be summoned to invade our shores. In this wicked and alarming statement everything is taken for granted. Nothing is proved. No relation is shown to exist between the evil dreaded and anything going on in Europe, either with respect to Italy or any other kingdom. All is said to centre in and be traceable to the hatred of the French people to us. Beyond this there is not a shadow of probability offered us in the shape of argument. All is supposition or assumption. We are told that a great project is certainly brewing, which must result in a hostile descent of the French army on our shores, and that at any moment. We must confess to our astonishment at the expression of such panic in such a quarter; and, as regards its wantonness, with feelings of humiliation, that an organ of the press should stoop so low and compromise its character so grievously.

The invasion panic has been a periodical thing ever since the reëstablishment of the French empire, but it has never spread far. It has taken no hold upon the people of England. The good sense of the Press has generally come in aid of old women's fears, or the hasty qualms of unreflecting alarmists, and, after half a dozen letters to the papers saying how a landing could be best effected, and London best reached, the agony has passed off like a fit of ague, people have ceased to quake, and every one has returned to his proprieties. But here is an attempt to stir up this panic again, on the plea that the grounds and justification of it are patent to all eyes, and logically deducible from ascertained facts. Unfortunately, for every thousand persons who will accept the alarm, probably only one will investigate the arguments by which it is supported, and thus one great step will have been taken towards bringing about what has been so flagitiously prophesied. People in England will become just as irritated as the people of France. One bad feeling will be reciprocated by another, and at every stage the strength of the alliance will receive a blow; the divergence in the policy of the two nations will be more apparent; there will be more heartburning, more suspicion, less confidence, less united action, less reluctance to break friendship, and at last no alternative but a quarrel, with its criminations and recriminations, hard words, and, at last, hard blows.

Now, the obvious duty of every patriotic Englishman is to prevent all this rash alarm and unthinking irritability. The Press, in particular, is solemnly bound to say nothing in the direction of public alarm that is not strictly warranted by obvious facts and sound inferences. The charge against the *Times* is that the facts are not obvious and the inferences are not sound. After dilating at great length, and with much awkwardness of statement and irrelevancy of matter, upon the obliquity of French policy and the hatred of the French people, our contemporary grounds his fears of an early invasion on three considerations. First: That the Government has used the Press to stir up the people. Secondly: That "the results are such as an action of the Government upon the people would be likely to produce." And thirdly: That the "open acts of the French Government show symptoms that it does not shrink from stimulating ill-will to this country." This, put nakedly, is simply that, in two ways, the one secretly and the other openly, the Government of France is exciting its subjects against England, and that the results of that excitement agree with what might be predicated of it from *à priori* considerations. Let us see what this is worth. First, the Press of France is violently against us. Granted. Is it to be wondered at? Can anything in the French papers be more violent than the English papers have been? Has the *Journal des Debats* or the *Univ

would continue his occupation. Every mail now brings us tidings of the enthusiasm of the American mail for General HARNEY; and now it has been shown that the reason assigned by him was a mere fabrication—all excuses are thrown aside, and the cry is, "The island of San Juan is the key to the Gulf of Georgia; we want it, and we were bound to have it."

There are some convictions which work out their own truth in practice, but there are others which tend to their own practical refutation. We sincerely hope that the different readings of the axiom that "War between Europe and America is impossible" may not be an illustration of this truth. The Island of San Juan is not, like preceding extortions, a small one. It lies in a channel down the middle of which the treaty declares that the frontier line shall pass. It is six miles from the British shore of Vancouver's Island, and thirty from the American mainland. It is within full view of our City of Victoria, and a fort erected on San Juan would command the channel through which our ships must pass to all British Columbia. *It is, therefore, obviously a British island, and it is as obviously most important to us that it should remain so. Unless some very different title can be brought forward from any that we have seen, we can no more surrender it to America than we could surrender the Isle of Wight, or the Isle of Dogs.* It is with great satisfaction, then, we hear that the question has not been left to be fought out between Gen. HARNEY and Gov. DOUGLASS, but that the *status quo* will be maintained at San Juan, and the right to the island solemnly and coolly discussed either in London or at Washington.

The Rev. John Waddington and American Slavery.

To the Editor of the London Star:

I observe a note in the *Morning Star* of to-day containing some reference to the course I pursued in America on the subject of Slavery. I have much to say on that important topic, and on the state of parties in relation to it, when I have requisite leisure. For the present, permit me to state that from the first moment to the last—to all parties and in all places in America—I avowed my strong conviction on the sin of Slavery. Everywhere I gave expression to the sentiment, which as Englishmen we hold in common, that man cannot hold property in man. It is as natural to me to give utterance to these views as it is to breathe. At Philadelphia I took no part in the discussion, but at the request of the meeting I gave utterance to fraternal sentiments, in anticipation of my return to England. Amongst other remarks, I said that I held the views of CLARKSON, WILBERFORCE, MACAULAY and of BROUGHAM. At the same time I expressed the conviction that the best and brightest hopes of humanity were bound up in the Gospel, and that in it would be found the most potent agency for effective negro emancipation. It was the true policy, therefore, of the Abolitionist, to urge on the cause of Evangelization. Dr. LEAVIT, of New-York, who was present on the occasion, said to me at the close of my address, "You may say from me, as an old Abolitionist, that you have put the matter just as it should be put."

The American Board of Missions, at this meeting in Philadelphia, relinquished their mission among the Cherokees because of the connection of some of their churches with Slavery. This step on their part did not satisfy Dr. CHEEVER. He insisted that the mission should be retained, and that the Churches should be compelled to exclude the slaveholders. The majority were, on the contrary, of opinion that they did not possess any such power for ecclesiastical coercion. Your correspondent informs your readers that I associated with Pro-Slavery men. I made it my business to become conversant with all parties, and to learn their views from direct communication. For example, I dined with Dr. CHEEVER, and occupied his pulpit; and I also spent two or three hours with the President of the United States at the White House in Washington. But if your correspondent insinuates that in this conference with men of various shades of opinion I either concealed my real views or made a present of my convictions to gain any advantage whatever, I can only excuse him on the ground of his total ignorance in the case. My sense of the evil of Slavery is greatly enhanced by my visit to the United States. Nothing, in my opinion, would conduce so much to the social comfort, the settled order, the true progress, and the moral dignity of America as negro emancipation. The difficulties in the way of this grand consummation are still formidable. I fear that there is some truth in the charge that the cause of freedom has been put back by the violence of some of its leaders. Certainly they stand in direct contrast with the advocates of emancipation in our own country. MACKINTOSH said of WILBERFORCE: "He is the very model of a reformer—ardent without turbulence—mild without timidity or coldness—neither yielding to difficulties, nor disturbed or exasperated by them; patient and meek, yet intrepid; persisting for twenty years through good report and evil report; just and charitable even to his most malignant enemies; unwearied in every experiment to disarm the prejudices of his more rational and disinterested opponents, and supporting the zeal without dangerously exciting the passions of his adherents."

Unfortunately for the cause of the slave in America, the Abolition leaders of the Lloyd Garrison school impose no such restraint on the vehemence of passion. Men of transcendant mental power, they are not wanting in candor and in discrimination. Instead of conciliating opponents, they reserve their fiercest denunciations for those who would work in the same cause, but who scruple to employ the same weapons. Their wealth of malediction is inexhaustible—but there is a limit to its influences. Comminations, though they fall thick as hail, lose their effect from the frequency of their repetition. Yet, notwithstanding the apathy of many and the excesses of others, the cause of negro emancipation is steadily advancing.

Thoughtful, earnest, and yet candid men are combining their efforts to effect the political changes which will prepare the way for the introduction of Freedom. Slavery is doomed. Nothing can arrest its downfall, except it may be in the rashness and violence of the Pharisees of abolition, who may alarm the conservative and give occasion for measures of repression. I am not surprised at the communication of your correspondent. I was warned at Philadelphia that as soon as I landed in England I should find something that would be to my "injury." I am quite content. Notwithstanding the hostility of SHIMEI, I am, as ever, a decided, uncompromising, earnest, but Christian Abolitionist.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN WADDINGTON.

No. 9 SURREY-SQUARE, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

Trouble in Zion.

A CHURCH DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

The People ex rel., William J. Randall, Lewis Valentine and two others vs. *The Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.*—This was an application by the relators for a writ of alternative *mandamus* against the defendants, commending them to reinstate the relators as Trustees, also, or to show cause why they should not do so.

It appears from the petitions and papers upon which the motion is based, that there is an unfortunate misunderstanding between the members of Zion Church, corner of Church and Leonard streets, and that it has resulted in a trial, or an alleged trial, before the Church authorities, of the relators, upon a charge which has not yet transpired; that, at the time of the trial, the relators were Trustees of the Church, and one or two of them had held such office for a number of terms; that the majority of the Board of Trustees took it upon themselves to expel the relators from their deliberations, on the alleged ground that they had been tried by the Church and found guilty of some offence inconsistent with Christian virtue and the position occupied as Church officers.

The relators aver that if any such trial has been had they do not know for what, nor how they had notice thereof. They allege that they are wrongfully deprived of their official position, as agents of the Corporation, and without any cause of action whatever.

The motion was made before Justice JAMES, at Chambers, who granted the writ applied for, which is returnable on the 12th inst. The resort to the courts for redress by the relators creates quite a sensation in the church, which is the oldest Incorporated African church in the United States, it having been founded in 1801, and maintained a leading position among the councils of African Christianity ever since.

D. Van Vorst and Beardslee for relators.

A Breeze in Court.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS AND THE LIE DIRECT.

Alexander T. Stewart and others vs. *Moses Frank.*—This was an action for arrest, and was reported in the TIMES of Nov. 23. Much litigation has ensued, consisting of motions for discharge, arguments, and appeals, &c., &c., which was finally settled in favor of plaintiff by the decision of the General Term, affirming the order under which the arrest was made.

The sureties were now summoned to justify, and the son of the defendant offered himself as surety for his father, and upon examination as to his sufficiency, counsel for the plaintiff alleged that the only property owned by the son was obtained by him, in collusion with his father, by the very fraud for which the arrest was made; and to show that such was the fact, certain questions were asked to which defendant's counsel objected, as improper and irrelevant. The consequence was an appeal to the Court, (Justice JAMES, at Chambers,) for an adjustment of the difficulty, and in making his statement to the Court, the plaintiff's counsel intimated that counsel for defendant had done various things that were quite unprofessional, both on the examination and before. Counsel for the defendant interrupted by submitting a "side" remark, to which counsel for plaintiff retorted with spirit; whereupon counsel for defendant said that is "another falsehood." This statement he repeated. Plaintiff's counsel observed to the Court that he was not surprised at the course and language of defendant's counsel. To this counsel for defendant rejoined with some very severe remarks; upon which Justice JAMES inquired whether there was an officer present, and intimated that he would not hesitate to order into custody any counsel who did not conduct in a seemly and proper manner. This intimation brought the difficulty to a close, and the plaintiff's counsel was enabled to proceed with his motion, which was to reject the son of defendant as incompetent. The Court, however, held that he should be allowed to justify.

Gershom A. Seixas for plaintiff; B. H. Bryan for defendant.

The Nichols Estate.

Will of David Nichols.—This case has been several times up before the Surrogate, Hon. EDWARD C. WEST; and the facts relative to the estate were given in the TIMES of June 28 and July 16, last. The value of the estate, it will be remembered, amounts to about $200,000. The cause now came up again on application for final settlement of the executor's accounts. Their accounts were presented and allowed, and a decree entered for final settlement of the estate, except that two questions were reserved for further direction by the Surrogate. The first question was should the widow of the testator be allowed interest on the legacy of $95,000, from the time of the death of the testator, or was she only entitled to interest after the expiration of one year from his death. This question was argued and submitted to the Surrogate for decision.

The other question arose upon the residuary clause of the will. By this clause the testator devises and bequeaths the residue of his estate to five persons, who shall be named and appointed as Trustees by the Supreme Court of Vermont, to found and establish an Institution for the Education of Females, to be located at Middlebury, Vt. This clause is contested on the ground that it is in conflict with the provisions of the Revised Statutes in relation to Trusts and the suspension of the ownership of personal estate, and as tending to a perpetuity. The points involved in this case have been frequently discussed of late in our Courts. The argument on this branch of the case was adjourned until the 13th day of December next at 11 o'clock.

A. W. Bradford for Executor; J. H. Choate for brother of deceased in support of the residuary clause; C. Minor and D. R. Jaques for the sisters of deceased and opposed to residuary clause.

Verdict Against the City for Painter's Bill.

William Fredeman vs. *The Mayor*—This was an action by the plaintiff as assignee of a claim against the City for $249 36, which accrued to one John Brower for services in painting, and certain materials furnished in repairing Engine House No. 11. The bill was assigned to the plaintiff, who now sues.

The defence is, that the bill was never presented to the proper officer of the City for payment until after the action was commenced. The right of the plaintiff to the account is questioned, and the assignment also.

The trial now came on before Justice CLERKE, in the Supreme Court, on the short calendar, and after an hour's hearing resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest from March last.

Bogardus & Brown for plaintiff; R. F. Andrews for the City.

Discharge of Mr. Allen Schenck.

The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company vs. *Allen Schenck.*—The former motion for discharge, in this case, was denied with leave to renew. The motion was now renewed before Justice JAMES at Chambers, and the plaintiffs being in default when the case was called, an order was entered discharging the defendant from custody.

R. T. Deming for motion.

Verdict.

Mallon vs. *Rifersheidt.*—This was an action for damages for a personal injury, and was reported in the TIMES of Dec. 1. The Jury now gave the plaintiff $320.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

JAMES, J.—*Godfrey* vs. *American Steam Boiler Company.*—Motion denied.

Woodruff vs. *Woodruff.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT J.—*Kirmans* vs. *Reshelau.*—The costs of this action, $10, and the costs of former motion $10, to be costs in the cause against the defendant, to be adjusted at the end of the suit.

Bryer vs. *Schwartz.*—Case settled.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.

MEATS

Have been in moderate request at generally unchanged quotations. Supplies have been good.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb.	13	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb.	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb.	11	@	13
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb.	18	@	—
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb.	14	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb.	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb.	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb.	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Lamb, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb.	10	@	12½
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb.	11	@	—
Pork, salted, ℔ lb.	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb.	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb.	11	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	80
Lard, ℔ lb.	11½	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb.	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Tripe, ℔ lb.	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Have been less freely offered, yet, as the demand has been less animated, prices have not varied much.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	37½	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb.	14	@	15
Fowls, ℔ lb.	10	@	14
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	12	@	16
Geese, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	1 37½
Ducks, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 00	@	3 75
Woodcock, ℔ pair	55	@	70
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	50	@	65
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Canvass Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	87
Widgeon, ℔ pair	44	@	62
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 62½	@	2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Quails, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	87	@	1 25
Venison, ℔ lb.	10	@	15
Bear's Meat, ℔ lb.	—	@	18
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Hares, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Squirrels, grey, each	8	@	10

FISH.

A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal descriptions at our revised quotations.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Brook Trout, ℔ lb.	37	@	50
Mackerel, each	22	@	25
Codfish, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Halibut, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb.	—	@	12
Whitefish, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Blackfish, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Catfish, ℔ lb.	—	@	8
Perch, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb.	—	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb.	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Black Bass, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Frost-fish, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Haddock, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Smelts, ℔ lb.	15	@	—
Terrapin, each	62	@	87
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz.	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb.	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb.	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb.	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Dealers report a pretty fair business, this week, without any very remarkable changes in prices. The mild weather operates in favor of consumers, being against any material advance toward higher rates.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Beets, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Onions, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Cabbage, each	4	@	8
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	87	@	2 50
Cauliflowers, each	10	@	25
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, Pear, ℔ half peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Pumpkins, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 50
Pumpkins, each	5	@	15
Squashes, each	10	@	15
Salad, ℔ head	3	@	—
Chicory, ℔ head	3	@	—
Celery, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Parsley, ℔ bunch	3	@	4
Watercresses, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Spinach, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ basket	75	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ peck	31	@	37
Red Peppers, ℔ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Okra, dried, ℔ half peck	$1 25	℔	—
Salsify, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Leeks, ℔ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12
Mint, ℔ bunch	—	@	2

FRUIT.

Supplies are diminishing. The assortment is also becoming less extensive. The demand is restricted. Prices are sustained.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Citron, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	20
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ lb.	18	@	25
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ lb.	18	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	9
Pears, Beurre Diel, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Vicar of Wakefield, ℔ half-peck.	75	@	1 00
Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ half-peck	—	@	2 00
Pears, Columbian Virgalieu, ℔ hf-peck.	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Winter Beurre, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	37	@	75
Pears, Cooking, ℔ quart	10	@	18
Walnuts, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb.	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen			
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen			
Figs, ℔ drum			
Turkish Fig Cake, each			
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb.			
Dates, ℔ lb.		@	
Raisins, ℔ lb.	6	@	
Currants, ℔ lb.	6	@	1
Prunes, ℔ lb.	5	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The sales have not been heavy this week. Prices are quoted about the same.

Butter, State, ℔ lb.	30	@	36
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb.	28	@	30
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ℔ lb.	27	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb.	16	@	22
Cheese, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Eggs, six for	12	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb.	25	@	28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb.	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CHESNIE, stand No. 155; J. LEWIS, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 23,573 bbls. Flour; 2,244 bbls. Corn Meal; 115,959 bushels Wheat; 17,269 bushels Corn; 5,094 bushels Rye; 62,930 bushels Barley; 75,116 bushels Oats; 5,629 pkgs. Provisions, and 48 bbls. Whisky.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very dull to-day for State and Western Flour. Prices have declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. At even the reduced rates the principal purchasers are not disposed to buy freely. The reported sales, made chiefly to the regular Eastern and local trade, comprise only 13,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 15, extra State at $5 27½@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30, at which rate 1,000 bbls. were taken for shipment; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ℔ bbl. Unsound Flour.....$4 50 @$5 00
Superfine State.....5 10 @ 5 15
Extra State.....5 27½@ 5 40
Superfine Western.....5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Wisconsin.....5 35 @ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..5 40 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio.....5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.5 55 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 75 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee.....5 50 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee.....5 65 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.....5 65 @ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee.....5 75 @ 7 50

Southern has been in moderate demand, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, yet steady; sales have been made of 300 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 35 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey, $4 25 for Baltimore, and $4 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of only 21,000 bushels, including good White Canada, at $1 42½; White Michigan, at $1 50; ordinary Red State, at $1 28; fair to good Milwaukee Club, at $1 23½@$1 24; White Kentucky at $1 55; White Southern at $1 40, and Red do. at $1 34; sales 16,000 bushels, at 71c.@77c. for State; 78c. for Western; 86c. for Canada West, and 75c. for Canada East, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in request, at somewhat firmer rates. We have heard of sales of 15,000 bushels, at 78c.@85c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 87c. for new White Southern; 87c.@88c. for old and new (mixed) Yellow Southern; and 92c.@94c. for old Yellow Jersey, Southern and Northern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,000 bushels, at 89c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley has been quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially. Oats are heavy and languid, including Canada at 45c.@45½c.; Western, at 45c.@45½c.; State, at 45c.@45½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@43c.; and Southern, at 40c.@42c. ℔ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus: "The market was active for State and Western brands of Flour, up to the close of business on Wednesday. The demand was very good, chiefly for low and medium grades, which steadily increased in value. The regular Eastern and local trade purchased freely. Shippers and speculators likewise bought to a fair extent. The scarcity of available freight-room, however, operated as a check on export movements. On Thursday sales were restricted, and prices declined, partially, 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Receipts have been liberal throughout the week, and toward the close receivers manifested more eagerness to realize. Yesterday, a limited business was transacted, though prices again fell off 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Southern Flour has been actively sought after, and prices have been very well supported. Canadian Flour has been quiet, yet prices have not varied materially. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, amounted to 130,000 bbls. Wheat has been in pretty good request throughout the week. Though the export trade has been checked by the scarcity of shipping accommodation, the inquiry from shippers has been fair. The principal demand, however, has been from speculators and millers. The heaviest transactions have been in Spring Wheat. Prices favored sellers up to the close of business on Wednesday. The market on Thursday was somewhat depressed, and the tendency was towards a lower range. Yesterday, buyers evinced no disposition to make extensive purchases, as they anticipated a reduction in prices; while holders refused to make any material concesssions. The total sales of Wheat, during the week, reached 225,000 bushels. Corn has arrived in large quantities, and has been obtainable at easier prices. The demand has not been brisk. Barley has been plenty, and pretty active, at, however, somewhat irregular rates. Oats have been more freely offered, and have declined. The demand has been less animated, speculators having withdrawn from the market."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, sales having been reported of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 12½ for Mess, here; $16 25 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, in January and February; and $11 37½@$11 50 for prime, here, ℔ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been more inquired for, and sales have been made of 900 bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@10¾c., here, and 10¾c, for prime deliverable in January and February, ℔ lb. Beef has been moderately sought at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 87@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11¾c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 450 hhds. Cuba, mainly at 7c. ℔ lb.; 327 hhds. New-Orleans, inferior to very good, (by auction) at $6 30@$8 30, chiefly at $7 94@$8 31½ ℔ 100 lbs.; and 700 boxes Havana at about 6½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand. The current prices of Stuart's are as follows: Loaf, at 10¾c.; Crushed, at 9¾c.; Circle (A) crushed, at 9¾c.; Granulated, at 9¾c., and Ground at 9½c.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 26c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 50 boxes Bacon and 50 pkgs. Lard at 22s. 6d.; 5 tons Tallow at 20s.; 100 bbls. Oil at 25s.; and some Beeswax at 30s. For London, 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d., and 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, 3,500 bags Coffee at 30s.; 300 bales Cotton at ¾c.; and 500 bbls. Resin at 5s. 3d.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE IRISH DEPUTATION.—DR. EDGAR will preach on SABBATH next. Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. CLARKE'S;) and at 7½ o'clock P. M. in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Rev. DAVID WILSON will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. PARKER'S:) and at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st., (Dr. THOMSON'S.)

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—There will be preaching, as usual, in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. D. J. PATTERSON, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. HENRY GORDEN, of Washington. Also, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. GORDEN. The public are respectfully invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a sermon will be preached before the Young Men's Christian Association of this Church, by Rev. Dr. SEHON, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. Services with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the sign-language, at 3 P. M., TO-MORROW. Rev. Mr. SHARPE, of Canada, will preach in the AFTERNOON; and Rev. GEORGE TUCKER, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, in the EVENING.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. J. JANES, and in the evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. ISAAC CHEVINGTON, from Nebraska. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morniog service.

THE THIRD COURSE OF LECTURES TO MEDICAL STUDENTS and MEDICAL MEN, will be delivered TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor, Rev. F. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—Regular meeting at Polytechnic Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. An essay by C. D. NEWMAN, Vice-President. Subject—*Veneration.* The public are invited

REV. DR. H. M. SCUDDER WILL PREACH TUESDAY MORNING, 10¾, in Market-st. Church, (Rev. Mr. CUYLER'S;) the EVENING, at the Dutch Church, Lafayette-place and 4th-st., at 7½.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL PREACH IN HIS Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, on *Washington Irving, the Christian Scholar.*

ST. MARK'S MISSION CHAPEL, CORNER of 6th-av. and 44th-st. Divine services on SUNDAY NEXT, 10½ A. M., Dr. ANTHON; 7½ P. M., Rt. Rev. BISHOP POTTER.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]TION—BLEECKER [illegible]d Morton sts. JACOB [illegible]preach TO-MORROW, at [illegible] Subjects: Morning—*Did [illegible] lost, or what the Jews lost un-*[illegible] Afternoon—*What is the essential [illegible] the Scriptures.* Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER for seamen, under direction of the Port Society, will be held at the Cooper Institute, instead of the Mariners' Church, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, Seamen, and others. Extracts from letters will be read. All seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE Chapel No. 720 Broadway. At 10½ A. M. Rev. GEO. F. NOYES will repeat his discourse on *The Times*, when a collection will be taken up for the family of John Brown. At 7½ P. M. the sixth of the lectures on a tour through Palestine. Subject—*The Sea of Galilee and Mount of the Beatitudes.* Seats free.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. B. F. BARRETT will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Heaven, the youth and beauty of the angels, together with the underlying cause and the practical considerations suggested thereby.* MORNING service at the usual hour.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching next week—TUESDAY EVENING by Rev. Mr. PUTNEY, of New-York; WEDNESDAY EVENING, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of New-York; THURSDAY EVENING, Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, of New-York FRIDAY EVENING, Rev. C. D. FOSS, of Brooklyn SABBATH, by the pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES.

KNICKERBOCKER HALL—CORNER OF 23-st. and 8th-av.—Services of the Protestant Episcopal Church are held in this Hall on EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'cl

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Masses—La Sonnambula.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Soldier's Daughter—Americans in Paris.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WINTER GARDEN—No Performance.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Nothing Venture Nothing Have—Diamond Cut Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Corsican Brothers—Handsome Jack.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Dead of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburgh.—Levees of Dollie Dutton—3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street. Closes on Monday.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on Monday Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This Steamer Edition will contain a full account of the *Execution of John Brown*, with complete Narratives of the Events in Virginia during the past two weeks. Also, a full account of the death of Washington Irving, with a report of the ceremonies attending the Funeral at "Sunnyside."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To our Special Correspondent, we are indebted for interesting particulars of the important event of yesterday. At 11½ o'clock in the morning, John Brown suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Strict military discipline was preserved in Charlestown. Mounted guards were stationed in the woods, to the left of the scaffold, and picket guards toward the Shenandoah mountains in the rear. The gallows stood in the middle of two hollow squares of military. Spectators were allowed between the inner and outer lines of troops, but not outside the outer. At eleven o'clock Brown was taken from his cell and placed, with his coffin, which was plainly constructed of white pine, upon a small cart. He was accompanied to the scaffold by the Sheriff and his assistants, and Avis, the jailor, with a military escort. There were no religious ceremonies, either in the jail or on the scaffold, the prisoner having declined such consolations. Brown maintained his composure to the last. Mounting the scaffold with a firm step, he quietly surveyed the multitude a moment. Then, after a brief silence, he spoke a few words of farewell to Capt. Avis and Sheriff Campbell, and at the time we have named, the trap was pulled. Although death was almost immediate, the body was allowed to hang a little over half an hour. Mrs. Brown, who had been awaiting the event at Harper's Ferry, was received early in the morning at Charlestown, by the entire military force, with full honors, and "after remaining four hours with her husband," was escorted back to the Ferry, where his remains reached her at dusk. Throughout the Northern States there were manifold expressions of sympathy during the day. Beside the ample accounts furnished by our reporters of religious observances of the event in the City churches, we have intelligence of kindred demonstrations elsewhere. A large meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which the last letters of Brown to his wife were read, and speeches delivered by Rev Dr. Furness, Mr. Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, Lucretia Mott and others. Great disorder attended these proceedings. In Boston there was a colored council of condolence, outward tokens of grief were displayed in the streets, in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature adjournment for the day was proposed, and in the evening there was a grand Abolition rally, at which Messrs. W. L. Garrison and S. L. Sewall were the chief orators. At Manchester, N. H., great excitement for a time prevailed by reason of an interference of the Mayor with the tolling of the State House bell. There was a dense assemblage of people in the City Hall, Syracuse, to hear speeches, put forth resolutions, and take moneys for the relief of Brown's family. The City Hall bell was tolled sixty-three times, in correspondence with the years of Brown's life.

The mails by the *Europa*, with correspondence and newspaper details of more than ordinary interest, were received last evening. Among other prominent traits of the news, the letter of Prince Carignan to the Chevalier Buoncompagni is of especial moment, as indicating the decided attitude the Piedmontese Government is disposed to take in reference to the affairs of Central Italy. The letter, it is understood, has caused the French Government serious dissatisfaction, and is likely to form the ground of grave representations addressed to the Court of Turin. Among other topics reviewed and discussed by the English Press, *apropos* to the pending question of French relations, is the map of Europe in 1860, which was issued last winter in Paris. It is remembered that after exciting great attention at that time, it was suddenly suppressed by authority; not, however, before it had raised suspicions that to such a redistribution of territory the French Government was about to commit itself. Recurrence to the map shows, that the designs now ascribed to France, Spain, and Russia, correspond wonderfully with the event it foreshadowed. The London *Times*, while handling the French Emperor with irritating disrespect, and apparently inviting hostile relations, is equally decided and offensive in an article upon the American difficulty. It is thought not to be beyond the bounds of probability, that a portion of the naval preparations, apparently directed against China, may be diverted to the island of San Juan.

From Port-au-Prince, Nov. 18, by the brig *Baltimore*, we learn that the market at that place was overstocked with flour, which was selling at $1 10. Provisions were dull, with a large supply. Coffee was very scarce and high.

From Atlantic City, N. J., there is a dispatch apparently indicating that fillibusterism is not yet extinct. A suspicious steamer, painted black with a white stripe, has been lying at anchor in the inlet since Wednesday; and from the fact that she still maintains her position, and from the number of men on board, it is thought she may be bound upon some illicit expedition.

The contest for the Mayoralty is conveniently narrowed by the withdrawal of Mr. J. De Peyster Ogden from the Whig nomination, as he has already withdrawn from the American. The field is thus left free to Messrs. Havemeyer, Opdyke and Wood, and the triangular conflict will prove more exciting than the quadrangular. The impression is hourly gaining strength that Mr. Havemeyer is destined to secure the victory. The indications are strongly in that direction; and the only curiosity really felt in intelligent quarters relates to the probable size of his majority. The Whig General Committee, who met at their headquarters last night, nominated Mr. Havemeyer; and for Corporation Counsel, Mr. Bronson. The proceedings were not those of a happy family.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday, and on part of the Share list higher than the day before. Reading advanced to 41¼, and Panama to 166 @ cent. There is less excitement in Pacific Mail Shares. New-York Central 81¼@¾. Exchange on London reported as sold as low as 109¾, first-class bills. Money is in good request on temporary loan, but less firm for Discounts.

The sales of Flour were moderate. Prices were lower. Wheat was lightly dealt in, and was tending downward. Corn was held with more firmness, though the demand was not brisk. Rye and Barley were inquired for. Oats were dull and heavy. The movements in Groceries, Provisions, Hay, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores and Rice were moderate. Hides, Leather, Oils and Tallow were depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Tobacco and Whisky. The freight engagements were light.

The Execution of Brown.

John Brown has paid the penalty of his crime. He was executed yesterday, according to appointment, with due solemnity and under a very imposing display of the military strength of the State of Virginia. The event created a good deal of feeling throughout the country. Our columns contain notices of meetings and other indications of sympathy, held in various sections of the Northern States. In this City, two churches were opened for public service—one the Shiloh Church of colored worshipers, and the other the church of Dr. Cheever. No other public demonstrations took place here, and even at these churches the attendance was not large. In other places, according to our advices, a very small minority only of the people took part in these public proclamations of sympathy. In both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature a motion to adjourn received but a very meagre support. Half a dozen individuals, in any village, it must be borne in mind, can hold a meeting, or ring bells, or fire minute guns, and so attract as much attention at a distance as if the whole population had been engaged in the affair.

It is but just to add, however, that hundreds and thousands of persons, in this City and throughout the North, were deeply moved by personal sympathy for Brown, who were still too thoroughly convinced of the legal justice of his execution, to make any outward show of their commisseration. There is not, as we have had occasion to say repeatedly, any general or even any considerable sympathy with Brown's invasion of Virginia or with the object which took him there, in the North. But there is a very wide and profound conviction in the public mind that he was personally honest and sincere,—that his motives were such as he deemed honorable and righteous, and that he believed himself to be doing a religious duty in the work which he undertook. And the public heart always weighs the motives, as well as the acts, of men,—and gives its compassion and its pity freely to the man who stakes everything upon the performance of what he believes to be his duty. We do not believe that one-tenth of the people of the Northern States would assent to the justice of Brown's views of duty, or deny that he had merited the penalty which has overtaken his offence. But we have just as little doubt that a majority of them pity his fate and respect his memory, as that of a brave, conscientious and misguided man.

Now that the curtain has fallen upon this sad tragedy, we trust the public feeling will resume a healthier tone, especially in the Southern States, where it has risen to an unreasonable and a perilous heat. We take it for granted, the authorities of Virginia will not deem it necessary to continue their formidable display of military force, or further to agitate the public mind by apprehensions of invasion. We are not disposed to censure unduly what they have done hitherto in this direction. We can make just allowance for the circumstances which have surrounded them, and for the distrust and dread they have evinced. But the mass of the people in the North cannot understand and do not appreciate either. Knowing how narrow and how feeble is the sympathy felt at the North for such movements as that of Brown, our people deem it weak and puerile in the South thus to clothe herself in military array against imaginary dangers. And at this moment, throughout the North, the conviction is well-nigh universal, that the Virginians have been needlessly panic-stricken, or else that they have been victimized by political demagogues, who have sought the promotion of their own selfish ends by playing upon the fears and the resentments of the mass of the people.

So far as this outbreak of violent sentiment has been the work of partisans, it is quite useless to protest against it. Some of these men aim at disunion, and they naturally avail themselves of every opportunity to stimulate the distrust, resentment and hatred of the two sections towards each other. Others among them aim only at the ascendancy of their own sectional party in the national councils; and they use these incidents merely to unite the South and coerce the North into conformity to their desires. And still another class aim merely to crush some local competitor, or overbear some local clique, by arousing a public sentiment powerful enough to sweep away all who hesitate about yielding to its current. As these men are thoroughly and recklessly selfish in their aims, no considerations of the public good would check their insane endeavors. It is their determination to goad the South into the conviction that the whole North is bent on waging active war upon Slavery in the Southern States, and that John Brown's troop was only the advanced guard of the general army. They deliberately and willfully falsify the sentiment of the North upon this subject. They represent the Northern people as all Abolitionists,—all fanatics,—all reckless of Southern rights and Southern interests,—all ready to plunge Southern society into the horrors of anarchy and servile insurrection. Whatever ministers to this belief is lavishly used for that purpose; whatever corrects it, is ignored or discredited. The harangues of Phillips, the sermons of Cheever, the diatribes of our Abolition orators and journalists, are greedily copied in Southern prints and put forward as illustrations of Northern sentiment; while the conservative declarations which emanate from our pulpits, our rostrums and our presses, are utterly unnoticed. We cannot wonder that, under such tuition and discipline, the people of the South come to regard every Northern man as their enemy.

It is easy to see to what all this must lead if it is suffered to go unchecked. It will produce increased distrust and alienation between the North and South, until, in some excess of popular passion, when reason and judgment and patriotism have all given away to blind and panic-stricken resentment, the selfish leaders of the mad crusade will plunge their followers into some crowning crime, which will involve their own destruction and menace the Union with dissolution. The remedy, we believe, lies exclusively with the conservatives of the South. That the North has duties to perform in this regard, we do not deny or seek to conceal; but, in the face of such a sentiment as now prevails in the Southern States, it is utter folly for any man or party of men at the North to do anything whatever. Indeed, nothing we could do would be regarded as of the slightest value. In its present mood what the South asks at our hands is simply irrational and impossible. Even our conservatism is scouted as the extreme of radical folly. When the *Journal of Commerce* is treated as a foe, and the New-York *Herald*, with its incessant and malignant attempts to stir[illegible] fear, is regarded as [illegible] tutions, it is clearly hopeless [illegible] and practical judgment to expect a hearing. The conservatives of the South, if they still desire and seek the public welfare, must not yield to this torrent of heated ultraism. They must resist and stem it. Even where they are overborne by it, they must still give signs to the North that reason and patriotic feeling have not wholly fled from the Southern States, and that there is still something there which renders the Union worth preserving. If the whole South desires disunion she can probably have it. If she expects her own condition to be bettered by it, a very brief experiment will dispel that delusion. But it would be much more rational and profitable, to all sections and to all in every section, to weigh well the consequences in advance, instead of learning wisdom only by that most costly of all methods—experience.

The conservatives of the Southern States can keep in check this movement, if they have the courage to undertake the task. And now that the immediate occasion of the panic is over, we trust they will find a favorable opportunity in the improved temper of the public mind, for refuting the falsehoods and correcting the mistakes by which they have been misled.

The Election of Mayor.

If the City is doomed to experience a return of the Wood *régime*, it will be simply because political partisanship overrides all regard for the public good. We believe that three-fourths of the voters of the City concur fully and cordially in the opinion, that Fernando Wood's return to power would be a serious public calamity. We have neither need nor wish to say anything of his private character. His public career gives ample warrant for this belief. It was distinguished, conspicuously and notoriously, by a steady subordination of the public welfare to his own ambition; by an habitual use of all public power to his own advancement; by a shameless prostitution of official patronage and influence to purely personal ends; and by a prompt readiness to sacrifice the public peace and order, and the rights and property of private citizens, to the perpetuation of his own power, and the accomplishment of his political schemes.

It is notorious—and scarcely concealed by himself—that Mr. Wood seeks a reëlection from the same motives now. He desires to be Mayor, that he may reward his friends and punish his enemies. He aims to be the despot of the City, in order that he may become the autocrat of his party. He intends to push his political fortunes in the future,—and he seeks the Mayoralty as a stepping-stone for the effort. He has declared war upon Tammany Hall, because Tammany Hall defeated him two years ago. So long as that blow is unavenged, he has neither position nor influence in his party outside the City of New-York.

The active leaders of the Republican Party are quite willing to aid him in this endeavor. They are fighting the battle of 1860 in this contest for Mayor. They seek to strengthen Wood, in order that Wood may have power to divide and distract the Democratic Party, and go to Charleston strong enough to contest the vote of this State, and create a division in the party ranks if the nomination does not meet his views. It was with this object that they nominated Mr. Opdyke, —a man whom they had just defeated for State Senator, who was confessedly not in sympathy with the leaders of the party, but who, it was believed, could withdraw or withhold voters enough from Mr. Havemeyer to defeat his election, and permit the success of Fernando Wood. The one thing sought was the defeat of Tammany Hall. No attempt was made at the outset to unite either the American or the Whig vote for Opdyke:—their votes were not wanted for him, if only they could be withheld from Havemeyer. The *Tribune*, throughout the early part of the canvass, and until goaded by public reprobation into denials of it, clearly foreshadowed this aim, and did not hesitate to expose its willingness to see Wood elected, if the Tammany wing of the Democracy could be crippled thereby. Its tenderness towards Wood,—its exaggeration of his popular strength,—its attacks upon Havemeyer, and its steady appeals to party motives and party resentments, showed plainly enough that it sought only party objects in the contest now pending for the government of the City.

With this election, as a party contest, we have simply no concern. The Republican plot, to damage the Democracy by electing Wood, may be sagacious and bold,—or it may be merely crafty and unscrupulous. If successful, it may work well or ill. We refuse to recognize any such basis of action; and we earnestly urge every citizen who has interests of any kind at stake in the City, to ignore it altogether. We have no love for Tammany Hall,—no faith in the Democratic Party,—no resentment against Republicans. *But we wish this City to be honestly governed:* and we take the course in this election which seems to us best calculated to secure that result. The contest has rightfully nothing whatever to do with National or State politics. It is a City election only. It may have other results,—but they will be indirect and incidental. The great controlling object of the election is to give us a City Government. And we are not willing to treat that great object as a mere make-weight in the struggles of political parties. We are not willing to see *eight millions* of the money of our people put into dishonest and unfaithful hands, merely for the gratification of partisans. We are not willing to replace this City, for two years longer, under the official control of Mayor Wood, even for the sake of sending a double delegation to the Charleston Convention, and thus dividing and damaging the National Democratic Party.

We believe the great mass of our citizens sympathize with us thoroughly in this sentiment. Very many—the large majority, of those who support Mr. Opdyke, do so, we have no doubt,—not from any sympathy with the secret partisan motive which nominated him, but because they believe he alone can defeat Fernando Wood. If we thought so, we should act with them. We differ entirely from that opinion. Under the present excited state of the public mind, we have little doubt that the aggregate Democratic vote will reach 40,000. It is certainly extravagant to suppose that Wood, with the Custom-house, the Post-office, the Police force, the organization and discipline of the Democratic Party, the Inspectors of Election, the most influential leaders of the Irish and German voters, and the Democratic merchants *en masse*, resolutely and actively against him, can carry more than half the Democratic vote. Such a result is obviously not to be looked for. The utmost he can do is to divide the vote equally; and at that, what chance have the Republicans of beating him? What possible ground have they for believing, or hoping, they [illegible] cast over 20,000 votes? They have not [illegible] remotest chance of drawing Democratic votes from Havemeyer, while he is certain of receiving thousands of Republican votes. He is universally known and universally esteemed. He is a man of ability, of integrity, of public experience, and of tried fidelity in the Mayor's office. He is a candidate from no wish of his own, and for the accomplishment of no personal or party object. And no one doubts that, if elected, he will secure the City an honest and a vigorous government.

We believe it to be the duty of every good citizen utterly to discard partisan considerations in this election, and to vote with exclusive regard for the welfare of the City, and for the candidate who has the best chance of defeating Fernando Wood. While we concede fully and freely that others may with plausible grounds entertain a different opinion, in our judgment that candidate is clearly and unmistakeably Mr. Havemeyer.

Pacific John Bull!—The London *Times* draws a graphic and certainly not an attractive picture, of the horrors in which a war between England and America would involve the two countries. But it proceeds to say that the anticipation of such calamities has had a very different effect upon the people of the two nations. It has made John Bull the meekest, most forbearing and considerate creature on the face of the earth:—while upon Jonathan it has had precisely the opposite effect. "It has made England," says the *Times*, "careful of offence, long-suffering, prone to put the best interpretation on every act, eager always to believe that offensive words and offensive pretensions occur from any other motive rather than a motive to give offence." On the other hand, it adds, it has led the Americans to say, "War is impossible; therefore we may deal with our old mother as some not well-famed folks deal with women and clergymen—insult her and extort from her with impunity."

It is very comfortable for a nation as for an individual, to have a good opinion of its own character and acts; but this seems to us slightly overdoing the matter. The very article of the *Times* refutes its own assumptions quite as conclusively as could be desired. It proceeds to charge us with the most disreputable conduct in regard to the island of San Juan, and to say that, inasmuch as a fort on that island would command the channel, "it is obviously a *British* island" and must so remain.

Fortunately we are not bound to take from the *Times* either its estimate of English character or its verdict as to the title to San Juan. Both these questions will be settled on a different basis.

Registering Votes for the Charter Election.—Very many persons registered their names previous to the late State election, who, nevertheless, did not vote. They may naturally suppose that their names will remain upon the list, and that they will be permitted to vote at the charter election without being required to register their names again.

This is a mistake. The registry for the charter election is made up, not from the registry, but *from the poll-list* of the next previous general election. Only the names of those who *voted* at the State election will therefore be found entered upon the registry for the charter election, unless they took the precaution last Tuesday to attend at the proper places and have their names entered. If they did not do so, they will be admitted to vote only on bringing a "householder" with them to certify to their identity.

This is a matter of considerable importance, and ought to receive immediate attention at the hands of those who did not vote at the last election.

One Candidate Less.—Mr. Ogden, it will be seen, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Mayoralty. He seems to have discovered, somewhat sooner than we predicted, that the contest is not for the Presidency, and that the salvation of the Union does not depend upon the result,—but that it is a municipal struggle, and is to decide whether the City is to be honestly or dishonestly governed for the next two years. We congratulate Mr. Ogden on his discovery, and commend the practical wisdom of the action by which it was followed.

His withdrawal leaves sundry Whigs and Americans, who had nominated him, free to follow their own judgments as to the votes they shall give. Sundry of the American Ward Councils, we observe, in the various wards, have decided this point by nominating Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor, and Judge Bronson for Corporation Counsel. What the Whigs will do remains to be seen.

Judge Whiting and City Reform.

It will be remembered that J. R. Whiting, Esq., was conspicuously announced as one of the speakers who would address the Wood meeting at the Cooper Institute. The following is the reply of Judge W. to the invitation of the Committee:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1859.

S. P. Russell, Esq., Chairman, &c.—*Dear Sir*: Having discussed the subject of City Reform in 1856, and then made an ineffectual attempt to aid in remedying some of the grievances under which the City labored, I came to the conclusion that any further effort, on my part, would be fruitless, and abandoned it as a hopeless business.

I thank you for the confidence with which you invite me to address the ratification meeting of the Mozart Hall nominations, on Monday next, but must, in obedience to my previous determination, decline the honor, proposed.

Yours, very respectfully, J. R. WHITING.

Dramatic.

Mrs. Hoey's Benefit.—The *habitués* of Wallack's Theatre will scarcely need to be reminded that to-night is set apart for the benefit of Mrs. Hoey. It is the well-deserved good fortune of this accomplished lady to enjoy, both in her personal and her professional character, the largest esteem and appreciation of the most cultivated classes in our City, and the annual opportunity afforded by her benefit, of paying the simplest mark of respect to her talents, is always a festival night to the dramatic world. The programme is of course a merely secondary consideration on such an occasion as this, but it is excellent; the celebrated Comedy of the "Soldier's Daughter" will be played for the first time in five years; and after it the admirable Comedy called the "American in Paris."

Marine Disasters.

The brig *Chief*, of Yorktown, Va., from St. Thomas for Tabasco, has been lost near the latter port; no lives lost. The vessel is a total loss.

The steamship *Savannah* is aground at the mouth of the river, and is reshipping her cargo.

Rumored Trouble Among the Methodists.—A Providence correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes: "There has been quite a commotion recently in the Methodist camp, in consequence of the appearance of a reverend person named Gilbert, a professed member of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who, report says, has been sowing tares among the laity, to create a prejudice in their minds against the clergy, and also against the church polity. It is said that he represents the laymen in the M. E. Church as "unjustly deprived of their rights, amenable to laws which they have no influence in making, &c., while they are required to put their hands in their pockets and furnish money to build churches," &c. The gentleman having enlisted in his views some members of the church, obtained their signatures to a petition, to be presented at the next General Conference, which remonstrates against any change in the Methodist discipline *on the subject of Slavery*. This seems to be the important point. The several clergymen here are quite indignant, and have issued a letter protesting against Mr. Gilbert's action. It is highly probable that the reports of the matter are slightly colored.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Organization of the House—The San Juan Difficulty—The Correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gov. Douglass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.

The speculations concerning the organization of the House, increase and vary continually. To-night the cliques of every party are holding caucuses, and confusion reigns supreme in party ranks. The Democrats seem to be acting on the defensive and are in a measure passive, waiting to see what will occur. The Republicans are much more distracted, and the feeling is altogether opposed to a caucus nomination for Speaker. Grow's friends, to-night, are confident that he will lead Sherman, while the friends of the latter say that he is sure of two-thirds of his party on the first ballot. The understanding now is that each member will go into the House on Monday and vote according to his individual preference on the first ballot, the one receiving the largest number of votes on the ticket of the Republicans, being considered their nominee. The Republicans will vote for Sherman and Grow, the Democrats for Bocock and Phelps, the Americans for Etheridge, and the Anti-Lecomptonites for Hickman. The riders will then be mounted and the race will commence. Between Bocock and Phelps the race will be easily settled, but not so with the other candidates. Should Grow succeed, Forney is defeated. This drives off all Anti-Lecompton strength, and endangers the chances of a Republican organization. Forney's friends will not support Grow. The friends of the latter contend that he is entitled to the nomination, as he received it before when he had no prospect of an election. In '56 it was proposed to give the complimentary nomination to Joshua R. Giddings, but the Republicans urged that it would not do, lest he should be a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and should then be entitled to the nomination again. Grow's friends claim the benefit of this rule. They also object to Forney, that if elected he would use his official position in favor of Douglas, should he be the Charleston nominee. Without Forney on the ticket, however, it will be repudiated by Haskins, Schwartz and other Anti-Lecomptonites.

Thus difficulties seem to thicken, and all is yet in the dark.

The Americans held a caucus, to-day, and Mr. Quarles made a powerful appeal to them to resist all attempts at coalition with the Republicans. No definite action was had. They meet again to-morrow.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio delegation are holding separate caucuses to-night. The Anti-Lecomptonites fear lest the Southern Opposition may coalesce with the Republicans, and thereby relieve the latter from the necessity of taking Forney. The chances are, however, that the Republicans will organize the House on Monday, in spite of all the difficulties surrounding them, with Forney as Clerk.

Candidates for Sergeant-at-arms, Doorkeeper and Postmaster, are as thick as blackberries, but these will be made to yield to circumstances. Hoffman, of Maryland, has the inside track for Sergeant-at-arms.

Southern members are indignant at what they denominate the silly nonsense of the *Herald* about disunion. They denounce it an unmitigated fabrication.

It is understood that Secretary Thompson will recommend to Congress the establishment of martial law over Utah, as the only means of crushing out the terrible murders and assassinations constantly occurring in that Territory. Trial by jury with the Mormons is a farce, and the drum-head is the only means left to terrify evil-doers and check crime.

The report of the *Herald's* Washington correspondent, that Lieut-Gen. Scott, in his letter to Gov. Douglass, stated that he was authorized to withdraw the United States forces from the Island of San Juan, and that Gov. Douglass replied that he was not authorized to accept the proposition, and would, therefore, have to confer with his Government, is entirely destitute of truth.

The proposition submitted by Gen. Scott was as follows:

"Without prejudice to the claim of either nation to the sovreignty of the entire Island of San Juan, now in dispute, it is proposed that each shall occupy a separate portion of the same by a detachment of infantry, riflemen, or marines, not exceeding one hundred men, with their appropriate arms, only for the equal protection of their respective countrymen on said island in their persons and property, and to repel and descent on the part of hostile Indians."

Gen. Scott added in his note that any addition or modification suggested by Gov. Douglas would meet with respectful consideration.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lay returned with the following reply:

"Memorandum.—His Excellency Gov. Douglas authorizes me to say, having yet had no time to consider the proposition offered by Lieutenant-General Scott, nor to consult with his official advisers here, he is at a glance satisfied that no obstacle exists to a completely amicable and satisfactory adjustment continuing throughout the period of diplomatic discussion respecting the title of the Island of San Juan, either upon the plan suggested by Gen. Scott, or some other that may be mutually agreed to after advisement."

A copy of this memorandum was retained by Gov. Douglas, after being read and approved by him, and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lay. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Friday, Dec. 2.

The State Department has been officially advised that war has been declared by Spain against Morocco, and the blockade of the ports of the latter has been announced.

Private advices from Nicaragua represent everything quiet, with the exception of fears of an invasion from Gen. Walker. President Martinez and the people have the greatest confidence in the friendly disposition of the United States, and has determined to suppress fillibustering. Much disappointment was expressed at the non-arrival of our Minister, Mr. Dimitry. Some supposed that he would not leave Costa Rica before January. President Martinez admits that M. Belly has already failed to fulfil his contract. Commodore Vanderbilt's proposition does not seem to meet with much favor.

To-day's railroad trains and steamers brought heavy additions to the members and strangers previously in Washington.

Some of the Democrats are seriously arguing whether it would not be better for them to make no caucus nominations, thinking they may do better by availing themselves of circumstances in the House.

A Supposed Fillibuster.

A Suspicious Vessel on the Coast of New-Jersey.

Atlantic City, N. J., Friday, Dec. 2.

A small steamer, painted black, with a white stripe, has been lying at anchor in the inlet since Wednesday. A man who came ashore, said she was from New-York for Havana, and had been purchased by the Spanish Government, and had put in in consequence of the winds. From the fact that she is still remaining in the inlet, and from the number of men remaining on board, it is suspected that she is a fillibuster vessel.

[The steamship *General Serrano* cleared at New-York with 26 men, and is doubtless the vessel described. The story that she is a fillibuster vessel looks rather doubtful.—Reporter.]

The Santa Fe Mail.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 2.

The Santa Fé mail reached Independence yesterday, but its dates are anticipated by the Butterfield route. Although traveling under an escort, the mail party was fired upon by the Kiowa Indians, but nobody was hurt. Two hundred lodges of Arrapahoes and Cheyennes were met on the Arkansas River, and were unusually friendly. The troops on Pawnee Fork have erected a fortification capable of resisting any attack.

Heavy Libel Suit.

Chicago, Friday, Dec. 2.

The Chicago *Democrat* was sued yesterday by N. B. Judd, State Senator, for libel. Mr. Judd lays his damages at $100,000. The suit is brought on account of alleged libels published in the *Democrat*, at different times, during the last six months.

From Pike's Peak.

Leavenworth, Friday, Dec. 2.

The Denver-City Express, of the 24th ult., has arrived with $12,000 in treasure. The news is unimportant.

Trade of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, Dec. 2.

Exports of the month of November, $361,570
Decrease from the same month last year, $119,786.
Imports of the month of November, $1,194,[illegible]

Freedom of the Press.—The proprietors of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, in July, 1857, refused to pay a tax of $75 on property invested in their newspaper establishment, on the ground that it was exempt from taxation under article 106 of the State Constitution, the first clause of which reads "the Press shall be free." In a lower Court the ground taken by the proprietors of the *Crescent* was sustained, but on an appeal the Supreme Court reversed this ruling, and decreed that the defendants should pay one per cent. a month interest as damages to the aggrieved city, from the time of the refusal to pay the tax.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

Marianna, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

Gents: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. Knowles & Walford, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter-shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the Fire-Proof qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

GREAT FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Gents: The small Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, the 16th inst. The Safe was *red-hot*, and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars in Bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SHACKELFORD, Auctioneer.

ANOTHED IN SAME FIRE.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

Gents: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you about one month ago, was in the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two-story wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your agents, W. Herring & Son.

Respectfully yours, F. H. COLEMAN.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Hecker & Brother,

Croton Flour Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., are daily manufacturing their superior Flours, of the "Croton" and "Manhattan" brands, put up in barrels, half-barrels, 98, 49 and 24½ lb bags.

Housekeepers who feel the importance of securing Flour of uniformly good quality, may rely with perfect confidence on our brands, as they are always warranted—which we can safely do, from the pains taken in the selection of grain, and the care used in its manufacture—embracing every modern and useful improvement, regardless of expense. For sale by the principal grocers, who are served daily. When not to be had in your neighborhood, an order sent to the Mills will bring the article next day, at farthest, by a Croton Mills Express wagon. Grocers in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh served daily; those in Harlem, Morrisania, Jersey City and Hoboken twice a week. Self-Raising Flour, Farina, Wheaten Grits, &c., on hand, as usual.

HECKER & BROTHER,
Croton Flour Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

Buy the Tribune.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
is the only Newspaper in New-York having
CORRESPONDENTS IN CHARLESTOWN
throughout the
TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.
Price, Two Cents.
Sent by mail at $3 per annum in advance.
Address HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
Tribune Buildings,
New-York.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL,
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$[illegible]
No. 1 sewing machines	[illegible]
The family sewing machine, A	[illegible]
The family sewing machine	[illegible]
Hemming gauges	[illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine COMPANY, office No. 505 Broadway, New-York, have prepared tables showing by actual experiment of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand, and with their Sewing Machine, the superiority of the work done by the machine, and the healthfulness of the employment, are advantages quite as great as the saving of time. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	By Machine. Hours.	Min.	By Hand. Hours.	Min.
Gentlemen's Shirts	1	5	13	31
Frock Coats	2	28	10	25
Satin Vests	1	14	7	19
Linen Vests		43	5	14
Cloth Pants		51	5	10
Summer Pants		33	3	50
Silk Dresses	1	13	10	32
Merino Dresses	1	4	8	37
Calico Dresses		57	6	30

Seams of any considerable length are stitched, ordinarily, at the rate of a yard a minute.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 180 Fulton-st.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

A New Style of Slippers—Victoria Boots.
Just received, several cases of
WARM BOOTS, new styles, very thick and waterproof.
ESTE'S SLIPPERS and BOOTS, of all colors.
Pompadour and Louis XIV style. Quilted Shoes and Boots. M. L. HILL, Importer, No. 371 Broadway.

Ladies' Winter Gaiters.—Ladies, go at once to CANTRELL and order a pair of those excellent Winter Gaiters which he has introduced, called Balmoral Boots. They are invaluable to the fair sex, as they keep the feet dry and warm, imparting a genial glow to the whole system. CANTRELL'S store is No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

"Medical Common Sense."—The author of this

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nominations.

THE MASK DROPPED AND OPDYKE OPENLY DESERTED.

The *Tribune*, heretofore in this contest the indirect organ of Wood, boldly throws off, or rather drops the mask in yesterday's issue; and in the following quotations, all honest men of the City will be enabled to see just where the *Tribune* stands. Suppose, it says in its leading editorial, "that the present contest *should* result in the triumph of Wood!" * * "This *works down the Tammany organization as a local power*, and uses up the only obstacle to the union of all opponents of municipal misrule on a common ticket at each ENSUING ELECTION." So that here, at last, we have the *Tribune's* real drift! In order to inflict some supposed injury on Tammany Hall, it is willing to saddle our City for the next two years, *at least*, with a chief magistrate whose personal and official character is such as has often heretofore been described in the *Tribune's* columns. It is willing that our City should be taxed to support Wood's banditti, plundered by Wood's Street Commissioners, Collectors of Assessments, and all other subordinates; willing that our pride should be tarnished in the eyes of the civilized world by the election of a criminal to our highest civic office,—and all this, under some kind of an alleged or insane hope that such a result, brought about by *Machine-Republican* votes would INJURE the Tammany Hall organization! We tell the *Tribune* that result for which it labors, and to accomplish which it is now basely sacrificing Mr. OPDYKE, would, if successful, rally to the support of Tammany Hall, the entire and solid vote of all the HONEST AND INTELLIGENT MEN IN OUR CITY, WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY. It is felt that the approaching election is one in which the moral tone of our City is to be tested. We have before us two candidates, and two candidates only—WM. F. HAVEMEYER and FERNANDO WOOD. Between these two our choice is to be made, and every vote thrown away on either OGDEN or OPDYKE, will be *half* a vote for WOOD—a full vote withdrawn from the cause of honesty and good government. We are glad—even at this cost—to see the *Tribune* straight on the record as in favor of WOOD. The wolf in sheep's clothing may deceive; but the naked wolf is an animal only to be pursued and clubbed wherever met.

THE SOLOMON L. HULL MYSTERY.

The *Tribune* says that it knows of charges—serious charges, affecting the character of SOLOMON L. HULL, the Union candidate with WOOD for the Machine-Republican and corrupt political support as candidate for the office of Corporation Counsel. The *Tribune* says it has "investigated these charges," and does not attach much importance to them—immediately thereafter adding, "but at any rate (*i. e.*, whether true or not,) they *should not be allowed to blot out four years of active* PARTY SERVICE!" Now we demand to know what these charges are? High and mighty as the *Tribune* may fancy itself in the counsels of Albany, it has not yet reached a stand-point at which it can in this City be accepted as sole judge of qualifications and fitness in the candidate for an office having charge of all our City interests to the amount of five or six hundred millions of dollars. What were the charges which the *Tribune* investigated? And who, above all other things, is this SOLOMON L. HULL? We have asked more than a hundred lawyers of all shades of political opinion, but not one of them can tell. Mr. CHARLEY SPENCER, of the General Sessions, appears as HULL'S sole professional indorser—the only man practicing law in any form who appears to be conscious of HULL'S existence. Shall an office, second only in importance to that of Attorney-General of the United States, be given away on this blind footing? We cannot take paid puffs, emanating from a candidate himself, as assurances of his good character; and again we call specifically on the *Tribune* to state what the charges are against HULL which, *even if true*, (as it qualifiedly admits,) should not weigh against "years of faithful party service?" Is not this a case for a *panel* of Buffalo citizens to decide? Will not the Buffalo papers speak? Will not the *Tribune* have the manliness to say what it knows? If not, we shall look to other quarters, and hold the *Tribune* responsible for attempting to conceal facts which the public HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW.

IS THE CHARTER ELECTION A POLITICAL TEST?

Will such of our readers as contemplate the indulgence of party preferences, irrespective of men, in the Charter contest to be decided next Tuesday, firs pause and ask themselves why the City election has been kept separate from all contests involving political principle? Was not this separation made expressly to secure *a dispassionate judgment as to the financial probity and executive worth of the men to be intrusted by our City in its corporate capacity with the disbursement of eight millions of dollars annually?* Into the election for State officers, Governors, Secretary of State, Senators and Members of the Legislature, a distinct and decided *practical element enters*, inasmuch as the Governor may be called upon to issue or withhold his authority in fugitive slave cases, the Secretary of State to affix or refuse to affix the seal of the State to Congressional certificates, and the members of the Legislature to take action on such matters as Personal Liberty bills, Registration and prohibitory laws, and other subjects having a clear political aspect. But our Charter election has properly none of these considerations, no political aspect to make it complex; it is an election by stockholders of officers to discharge a purely financial trust. TO SECURE THIS, IT HAS BEEN PUT APART FROM POLITICS, AND STANDS ALONE ON THE MERITS AND ABILITIES OF THE MEN ADVANCED FOR PREFERMENT. Our City Treasury is a Bank of eight millions capital, and we are really to choose for it a President called Mayor, and a law adviser to be called Corporation Counsel. Reflect, then, Stockholders in our great City enterprise, will you elect to these respective offices WM. F. HAVEMEYER and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, feeling safe in their characters and past histories; or will you place your treasures at the mercy of a man like WOOD, assisted, as he must be if successful, by this Buffalo legal immigrant, SOLOMON L. HULL, of whose antecedents, capacities and experience nothing favorable seems to be known to any one? If you had votes in an Insurance Company, WM. F. HAVEMEYER and WOOD being the two foremost candidates for the directorship, would you dare *hesitate* as to whom you should vote for? Or ever think of casting away your vote on a third or fourth man kept in the field for the MERE PURPOSE OF DRAWING AWAY STRENGTH FROM THE SIDE OF HAVEMEYER AND HONESTY?

THOSE WHO WILL VOTE FOR WOOD.

Every man in New-York City who is engaged in criminal and disreputable pursuits, will, at the coming election, cast his vote for FERNANDO WOOD, Offenders against the law in all its grades—those who know that WOOD'S whole life has been such as the records of our Courts show it, must natnrally regard WOOD as an ally, and will lend him their support. For this reason it is that we see the "operators" of every party—Democrats, Republicans and Know-Nothings—the Devlins, the Pettigrews and the Mortons—all laboring with so much energy and zeal in WOOD'S behalf. WOOD is the representative Bad Man of our City and times—his whole official record illustrating on a public scale the principle and practices which marked his private life. Is it wonderful, then, that the bad men of all classes should take so deep an interest in his success.

FRENCH OPINION ON THE MAYORALTY.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis, Dec. 1, 1859.

We have received several communications, in which we are reminded of the anticedents of FERNANDO WOOD, not only as Mayor of New-York, but also as a merchant. Really, we cannot suppose that any one has already forgotten them; and it is that which prevents our relating their sad history.

The business transactions that have brought him before the courts are as well known by all as are the speculations in which he shared during the exercise of his public duties. The report made by Messrs. WM. M. EVARTS, JOHN COCHRANE and HENRY HILTON to the Judges of the Superior Court, is still extant to prove the manner in which Mr. MARVINE was victimized by his partner, FERNANDO WOOD, by means of false allegations, overcharges and fraudulent alterations in the accounts and notes of the firm; and all the world knows that it was only by pleading the statute of limitation that WOOD escaped the penalties that he had incurred.

We repeat it, that neither as a private individual or as a public man, has Mr. WOOD any claim on the confidence of honest men; and it is exactly that which gives him the support of political tricksters who speculate upon the possibility of his election.

THE HUNTER-WOODIS AND FERNANDO-WOODIS AFFIDAVIT MAKERS.

An individual who signs himself "S. Lee Perkins," has published an affidavit, intended to establish a want of benevolence and sympathy on Mr. HAVEMEYER'S part towards the suffering poor of this City during a period of distress. The matter might well be left on this bare statement, to the judgment end experience of the MANY THOUSANDS IN THIS CITY who have KNOWN MR. HAVEMEYER FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS as one of the most CONSTANT, ACTIVE, GENEROUS, and THOUGHTFUL HELPERS OF THE POOR; but to dispose quickly both of Mr. PERKINS and his story, the following *plain statement of facts* may be now in order. In the time of distress referred to, when every good man, blessed with means in our City, was laboring and giving to the extent of his ability towards the relief of the unemployed classes, WM. F. HAVEMEYER BEING AMONGST THE FIRST AND LARGEST OF THESE CONTRIBUTORS,—*at that time* an association of men appeared, HEARTLESS AND BASE ENOUGH TO ATTEMPT AND SUCCEED IN CONVERTING THE PREVALENT DISTRESS OF FIVE OR SIX THOUSAND HONEST FAMILIES INTO A MEANS OF PUTTING MONEY INTO THEIR OWN POCKETS! Advertisements appeared announcing a HUNTER-WOODIS ASSOCIATION for the relief of the poor; and of that *quasi philanthropic scheme*, this "S. Lee Perkins" appeared as self-appointed Secretary and General Manager. The history of the HUNTER-WOODIS BUSINESS still remains to be written; but, enough is known to justify in the public mind this conclusion—that A MORE HEARTLESS, PROFLIGATE, AND BASE IMPOSITION WAS NEVER PRACTICED IN THE NAME OF SUFFERING HUMANITY! The memory of that cruel delusion still smells rank in the public nostrils, and so keenly aware of this is Mr. "S. LEE PERKINS," that he *carefully avoids naming the "charity"* to which Mr. HAVEMEYER is said to have had the good sense and acuteness to refuse a contribution! As to the alleged *conversation* between PERKINS and Mr. HAVEMEYER, those who know anything of the two men must be amused at the *reckless audacity of the Perkins affidavit!* The volubility and ready confidence there ascribed to Mr. HAVEMEYER, can only be equaled by the "*pure* and benevolent motives" which "S. LEE PERKINS" has the modesty to ascribe to himself! It must be sufficient to say of the whole that WE HAVE ABUNDANT EVIDENCE ESTABLISHING THAT NO SUCH CONVERSATION EVER TOOK PLACE; and can state further, that Mr. HAVEMEYER, *from the first*, regarded the Hunter-Woodis Association AS A CRUEL AND HEARTLESS ATTEMPT TO MAKE PUBLIC SUFFERING THE CLOAK FOR DISHONEST GAIN FOR A FEW SPECULATORS; and that he remembers a *printed Hunter-Woodis Application* one day sent in to him at his office, which he answered by a verbal message through one of his clerks, to the effect that "HE DID NOT LIKE THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO APPEARED TO HAVE THE PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT; AND THAT, WITHOUT SOME ASSURANCE THAT ANY SUBSCRIPTION HE MIGHT GIVE WOULD REALLY REACH THE POOR, HE WOULD PREFER TO CONTINUE DISBURSING HIS OWN CHARITIES THROUGH CHANNELS OF RECOGNIZED HONESTY." Such are the facts of this case, and the public can have no hesitation in forming a correct opinion of this "S. LEE PERKINS" and his story, when it is known that he is the individual who acted as Secretary and General Manager in the HUNTER-WOODIS OPERATION. WOOD could not find anywhere a more congenial ALLY, FRIEND AND CONFIDANT; and this disposes *of his story*. The Hunter-Woodis men, now becoming Fernando-Woodis men, will not profit so much by their political, as in their charitable venture.

[Advertisement.]

FOR MAYOR:

GEORGE OPDYKE.

THE OPDYKE MASS MEETING AND THE HAVEMEYER FIZZLE CONSIDERED—MR. HAVEMEYER'S EVIDENT INTENTION TO WITHDRAW FROM THE CONTEST.

The various reports of the political proceedings of Thursday, cannot fail to convince every honest voter who sincerely desires the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, that Mr. OPDYKE is the only nominee who can accomplish this object, and that every vote thrown for HAVEMEYER is indirectly a vote given to the support of FERNANDO. The call for a meeting of HAVEMEYER'S friends at the Exchange on Thursday afternoon, resulted in a *failure, fizzle, flunk*. The meeting was to HAVEMEYER stock, disease almost unto death. All the arts and manœuvres previously resorted to by the Tammany politicians, to secure a demonstration, failed of success. The meeting purported to be an assembly of merchants; and although under that head came the "O'Flanagans" and "McFlyns" of the Fourth and the Sixth Wards, together with the "McDowds" and "O'Raffertys" of Mackerelville, with their lungs and their throats, their banners and their trumpets, their brogueand their curses, still all this failed to impress the conviction upon the minds of respectable and reflecting voters that Mr. HAVEMEYER stood a "ghost of a chance." There was no applause at that meeting for Mr. HAVEMEYER, except that which came from the "unterrified rabble," and which was bought and paid for, as theatrical plaudits are purchased from the claquers and the dead-heads. *One-third* of the meeting gathered at the Exchange were those who were on the street pursuing their daily business avocations and who were interrupted in their course. Everyone knows that on Wall-street, about the Exchange, there is each P. M. a throng of citizens passing and repassing, which of themselves would be an assembly of large numbers. *One-third* of the meeting were friends of GEORGE OPDYKE, who, zealous for the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD at any cost, were anxious to observe what sort of feeling was abroad for Mr. HAVEMEYER, and whether he could entertain the least hope for an election. The truth of this assertion is proven by the fact that during the meeting cheer after cheer arose for GEORGE OPDYKE, and documents bearing his name and advocating his election circulated through the entire gathering. At one place a speaker actually mounted the stand, and spoke for Mr. OPDYKE, and he was so vociferously cheered, that he left the rostrum, saying that "there was no use in his talking to an Opdyke crowd, for their votes were already secured." Cheers and a tiger followed for the Republican nominee, and were given with a will. *The remaining third* (to be generous to Mr. HAVEMEYER in our calculation) were probably in favor of the Tammany candidate, and consisted of the "roughs," and the "strikers," who are the followers of Tammany Hall through all her fortunes, and who, as one of her champions (JOHN COCHRANE) avowed, "would vote for the Devil incarnate, if he were the regular nominee." And no doubt they would, for spoils and plunder, have oft before tempted men to follow the footpad and the pirate through a career of villainy and crime. Mr. HAVEMEYER—read the "Story of Poor Dog Tray," or of the "Honest Man Who Fell Among Thieves," and recognize yourself the hero of the tale.

THE ORATORS OF THE OCCASION.

The above is a true and impartial analysis of the Havemeyer meeting at the Exchange. In our desire for fair play "we have nothing extenuated, nor yet set down aught in malice." The meeting was presided over by Mr. G. W. LANE, a person brought up by Mr. HAVEMEYER, his *protégé* and dependent. Past years of favors from Mr. HAVEMEYER, had prepaid for the services of Mr. LANE upon this occasion. Where were all the *influential* and *independent* merchants who are claimed for Mr. HAVEMEYER, and why did not some one of their number preside over his meeting, or come to the assistance of this gentleman in this hour of his tribulation. Of the speakers, there were two young boys, who came all "clouted and primed" for their juvenile exercises, and who really succeeded very well *for persons of their age*.. All praise extend to youthful ambition, though misguided and astray. Youth is always erratic, and future repentance will cover a multitude of sins. The remaining speaker was the last wreck of a defunct party, Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, who now contents himself with appearing whenever opportunity is granted him, and whose services belong to whomsoever will accept them. The burden of his speech is still, "I and Daniel Webster," the same as it was forty years ago. Mr. KETCHUM claims to be a Whig, yet speaks for HAVEMEYER. Strange inconsistency, yet pardonable, because it is not often that he has the chance of appearing on the rostrum at the Exchange, and this desire has misguided men before even of greater and of less ambition than he. Now having finished with the mass-meeting of Mr. HAVEMEYER, let us for a moment analyze that which the name of GEORGE OPDYKE gathered on Thursday evening at the Cooper Institute.

OPDYKE MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

In numbers and respectability, New-York has never gathered together in a greater mass than at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening. Inside and outside the jam was the same. Five distinct meetings with their flags and orators, were organized outside the building at one time. Not less than 15,000 people were present, and some think the number much larger. The people were awake, zealous and enthusiastic. All were ready to work as if they felt that they had a nominee at last deserving of their service, and that the times gave promise of his certain victory. This meeting of itself solved the question whether Mr. OPDYKE or HAVEMEYER could defeat FERNANDO WOOD. He who votes for Mr. HAVEMEYER after these facts are placed before his eyes, is personally responsible for the election of FERNANDO, if such an event happen. Can any sane man for a moment sustain Mr. HAVEMEYER under the delusion that by him Mr. WOOD is to be defeated? None who heard the "Opdyke thunder" at the Cooper Institute can claim to be possessed of judgment and a desire to defeat WOOD, and still resolve to give his vote to Mr. HAVEMEYER. *The moral lesson taught by the above analysis of the mass meetings on Thursday is, that Mr. Opdyke or Mr. Wood will certainly be the next Mayor of the City of New-York.*

THE FIGURES THAT ELECT GEO. OPDYKE.

Again let us return to the figures, and they will force upon us the same conclusion:

Mozart Hall, Fernando Wood, at least	28,000
Tammany Hall, Wm. F. Havemeyer, at most	15,000
Total Democratic vote	43,000
REPUBLICAN—George Opdyke (straight vote in 1857,)	26,788
AMERICAN—George Opdyke (vote in 1857, 12,000)	6,000
PEOPLE'S PARTY—George Opdyke (vote 3 weeks ago, 2,100)	1,500
CARTMEN AND TRUCKMEN—George Opdyke (said to be 6,000 strong)	1,000
DISAFFECTED WHIGS—Opponents to Tammany Hall as well as to Mr. Wood, and others	1,000
Total Opdyke vote (at least)	33,500

In the above estimate we give the Democracy 13,000 more votes than they polled last year, and to Mr. OPDYKE only the same vote that Mr. HAWS, the Republican, then received. However much we might desire the election of Mr. HAVEMEYER, still were we his personal friends, we would feel ourselves forced to the conclusion that, having no hope of an election, he is really in the interests of FERNANDO WOOD, and assisting in his election, while Mr. OPDYKE is Mr. WOOD'S only opponent, and his certain conqueror.

THE PROBABILITY OF MR. HAVEMEYER'S WITHDRAWAL—WHY HE SHOULD DO SO.

It is very evident that no one knows better than Mr. HAVEMEYER that his election is hopeless. The mass meetings that have been held, the voice therefrom, and the votes of last year, all clearly tell him that he is not the man destined to be the next Mayor of this City. It is reported and believed that Mr. HAVEMEYER said yesterday "*that he was very sorry he had accepted the nomination from Tammany Hall but that now it was too late to retire. He was in the charge of his party.*" Mr. HAVEMEYER, it is better to be a traitor to Tammany Hall, than a traitor to truth, to honesty and to yourself. *Let the party go down, if so fated, but bury not your good name with it* Sacrifice yourself not even for Mr. TILDEN. If he needs the office of Corporation Counsel for its spoils, as your letter of acceptance implied, tel him "to go to industry and to honesty, and that they will help him as they have others to keep want from his doors." Mr. HAVEMEYER, withdraw—withdraw. You are too old now too tarnish your name with the charge of assisting such a man as FERNANDO WOOD to his election; you are too venerable, now, to bring down upon yourself the odium of *defeat*. Those were sad resolutions for your reputation, by which *you refused to become a candidate of the people*, but consented to be the nominee of *Tammany Hall*. While there is yet time, purge yourself of this severe attack of the *Tammany disease*. Yield to honesty and the public desire, and by retiring from the field, help to secure the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, the election of GEORGE OPDYKE, and good government to the City. Hesitate not, Mr. HAVEMEYER, through a mistaken sense of duty to Tammany Hall. Faust felt himself bound to adhere to his league with Mephistophiles, *and this sense of honor* gave his soul to hell. Yet, while there is time, go from the field, and

"Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once."

GEORGE OPDYKE THE AMERICAN NOMINEE—A HAVEMEYER FALSEHOOD NAILED.

Drowning men will grasp at straws, and while there is life hope remains. So it is with Mr. HAVEMEYER and his party. In their death struggles they will resort to anything, spurning alike truth or decency, to sustain their hopeless cause. They have put forth the assertion that the American Party has nominated Mr. HAVEMEYER, for Mayor. Can any falsehood be more absurd? Why, Mr. OPDYKE was nominated in the American Convention by fifty-two out of the sixty-two delegates—*almost an unanimous nomination*, and still it is denied that Mr. OPDYKE is the choice of the American Party. The facts are as follows: Mr. OGDEN, not waiting till officially informed of his nomination by the Americans, accepts a newspaper paragraph as sufficient information upon which to act, and at once he seizes his hat, and rushes to a Whig meeting and says he will accept the American nomination for the purpose of electing Mr. HAVEMEYER. No greater insult could have been put upon the American Party by Mr. OGDEN. Courtesy should have prompted him to have accepted the nomination officially from the Americans, and not from the columns of a newspaper—and courtesy should have also prompted Mr. OGDEN, if consenting to run, to run as the nominee of the party sustaining him, and not to publicly state that he would use that party to further the interests of Mr. HAVEMEYER. Mr. OGDEN had no right to infer that the American Party nominated him to help elect Mr. HAVEMEYER or anybody else. In consequence of this precipitate action of Mr. OGDEN, the Americans, *as they were fully justified in doing*, reconsidered their vote and proceeded to the selection of a new candidate. There were present 62 delegates. Mr. OPDYKE'S name was proposed, and 16 delegates retired from the Convention. But, what of that? *The Convention was still in session, a large majority being left behind.* In a little while 6 of the 16 delegates who withdrew came back, and the American Convention then numbered 52 delegates. This Convention, *the only American Convention in existence*, proceeded to nominate a candidate, and selected GEORGE OPDYKE *unanimously*. What the *ten* delegates did who were absent we do not care for, nor is the American Party responsible for their conduct. In a fit of *delirium tremens* they may have nominated Satan himself, and perhaps they did for all that we know, but who shall say *that they composed the Convention of any party, or that their action is entitled to any weight*. By the *unanimous vote*, as we have shown of the American Convention, at its *legal deliberations*, Mr. OPDYKE was selected as the nominee—and what is more, the people of the American Party have indorsed the action of their delegates, and are now working like beavers for Mr. OPDYKE in all parts of the City. Their Ward ratification meetings greet us on every side, and their full and unanimous vote will be given for Mr. OPDYKE—excuse us, the full vote, *excepting ten*—the exact number absent from the American Convention when the Republican candidate was nominated. Very well, we can spare *that ten*, and are delighted that, with so small a cost to our own number, we can afford our enemies such great gratification. They are evidently in a condition to be overjoyed with small favors. Just as our opponents succeed in their attempt to prevent the indorsement of the nomination of Mr. OPDYKE by the members of the American Party, just in the same manner will they succeed in their effort to defeat him at the polls. He was nominated by fifty-two out of the sixty-two American delegates. On the day of election, in the general vote, the same proportion will be preserved between the vote for him and that for the opposing candidates.

[Advertisement.]

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL,
Solomon L. Hull.

In further reply to the Tammany inquiry, "Who is SOLOMON L. HULL?" the following extract from a voluntary letter to Mr. HULL, from Senator WADSWORTH, of Erie, a distinguished Democrat, is submitted:

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Should you deem my testimony of the slightest consequence in repelling the "advertised" calumnies with which you are assailed, I trust you will not fail to command it. None can deny that while you were a resident of Buffalo I had peculiar opportunities for forming a just estimate of your mental and moral worth. You were a student in my law-office, and while a practitioner, your office was contiguous to mine. During that entire period you possessed my full confidence, nor did I ever know or hear of any act of yours derogatory to your standing as a counselor or a citizen. Though opposed to you in politics, I shall always take a deep interest in your future. Nor do I doubt that if elected to the honorable office of Corporation Counsel, you will discharge its duties with vigor, intelligence and integrity, which will speedily silence your calumniators, and justify every expectation of your personal, professional and political friends.

Cough Lozenges.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—At this season of the year, when so many are troubled with hoarseness, influenza and bronchial difficulties, these Troches afford a grateful relief. We have seen instances of their good effects in cases of inflammation of the bronchial tubes and of the hoarseness of children. They contain nothing which can injure the constitution, and have a soothing effect very efficacious in assisting expectectoration, and prevent the accumulation of phlegm. For public speakers, singers, and all persons troubled with hoarseness, they are invaluable.—*Portland Transcript.*
Sold by all druggists.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.
Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Obliged to Remove.
BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.
DAVIS COLLAMORE,
No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

Fine Double-Sole Boots.
Fine Calf Dress Boots. Superior Boys' Shoes.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, Established 1829,
No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery constantly on hand, and dispensed with care. The proprietor in attendance.

Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic—THE BEST hair-dresser and restorer in use. Large bottles only 25 cents, or six for $1. To be had only at CAMPBELL'S Drug Store, corner 8th-av, and 28th-st,

Dr. March Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's HAir-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 627, *Dec.* 2, 1859.
10, 75, 65, 46, 31. 21, 44, 49, 62, 8, 58, 20, 30.
Class No. 628, *Dec.* 2, 1859.
70, 43, 62, 67, 74, 12, 32, 23, 13, 9, 58, 7, 16, 31.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 2, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
from
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
A wine of rare quality, at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 30cen

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Prices Reduced in Laces and Embroideries.
Prices Reduced in Boys' and Youths' Clothing.
Prices Reduced in Ladies' Hosiery.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Prices Reduced in Ladies' Gaiters and Slippers.
Prices Reduced in Boys' and Girls' Shoes.
Prices Reduced in Children's Leggings.
Prices Reduced in Girls' Dresses.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Prices Reduced in Girls' Dresses.
Prices Reduced in Small Boys' Suits.
Prices Reduced in Infants' Wardrobe.
Prices Reduced in Infants' Cloaks.
Prices Reduced in Ladies' Robes de Chambre.
Prices Reduced in Ladies' Underlinen.
Prices Reduced in Bridal Outfits.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Prices Reduced in Ladies' Bonnets.
Prices Reduced in Children's Bonnets.
Prices Reduced in Children's Fancy Hats.
Prices Reduced in Ladies' Head-Dresses.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Prices Reduced in Ladies' Furs.
Prices Reduced in Children's Furs.
Prices Reduced in Sleigh Robes.
Prices Reduced in Gents' Fur Collars.
Prices Reduced in Gents' Fur Gloves.
Prices Reduced in Gents' Fur Caps.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Prices Reduced in Ladies' Fur Arctic Hoods.
Prices Reduced in Boys' Cloth and Velvet Caps.
Prices Reduced in Boys' and Men's Soft Hats.
Prices Reduced in Gents' Dress Hats.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
STEAMER NUMBER OUT TO-DAY.
STEAMER NUMBER OUT TO-DAY.
STEAMER NUMBER OUT TO-DAY.
ONLY SPANISH PRICES CURRENT.
ONLY SPANISH PRICES CURRENT.
ONLY SPANISH PRICES CURRENT.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Single copies for sale at the office, No. 24 Ann-st.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!! RHEUMATISM!!!
It is well known that bathings, ointments, and external applications, only drive rheumatism from one part of the system to another, sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated Sugar Pill will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1.
N. B.—A full set of Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, with book of directions, and 20 different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do., in plain case, $4; case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

MAGIC METAL POLISH.
A scientific preparation for cleaning beautifully METALS, PLATED WARE, GILDING, GLASS, Painting, Ornamental Work, Marble and Furniture. Also, valuable for WASHING and other cleaning. Free from injurious properties. It should be in EVERY FAMILY AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT.
Retail price only TEN CENTS, in large tin boxes.
For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Hardware dealers.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane, New-York.
Good discount to dealers.
ISAAC C. WOOD, Agent.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
TEA TRAYS,
CARVED BREAD PLATTERS AND KNIVES,
FIRE IRONS, BIRD CAGES,
CONFECTIONERY MOLDS.
STEAK AND CHAFING DISHES,
WITH LAMPS, COFFEE AND TEA URNS,
DOOR MATS,
SKATES, &c., in great variety, for sale wholesale and retail by the importers,
WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

LECTURE BY THE
REV. DR. CHAPIN.
SUBJECT—*Woman and her Work.*
At the 16th-st. Baptist Church, (near 8th-av.,) on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents; may be had at the booksellers, and at the door.
Prof. ELDER will preside at the Organ.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW SERIES OF LETTERS,
entitled
PICTURES OF CALIFORNIA—TEN YEARS LATER.
No. 1
is now ready in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

A DESIRABLE PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.—We with pleasure refer our readers to the preparations of Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston.
The want of their COCOAINE has long been felt in order to dispense with the many inferior preparations now in use.
It contains a very large proportion of cocoa-nut oil, so celebrated for imparting to the hair a glossy and smooth appearance, which, together with its other properties, strengthens the hair and gives it a healthy and vigorous growth. We speak after giving it a trial, and can conscientiously recommend it to the old and young as being a preparation of inestimable value for the purposes intended.—*St. John (Canada) News.*

ENGLISH ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDding for dinner to-day.
English mutton and jugged hare on Monday.
RICHARDSON & McLEOD,
No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st.
English pickles and sauces reduced in price. Send for our new price list of English and Scotch provisions.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 260 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed. Price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

GRAND MASS MEETING!
The Democratic Republican Electors of the City of New-York, and all others friendly to the nominations of
WM. F. HAVEMEYER
For Mayor,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN
For Corporation Counsel,
and
PATRICK McELROY
For Governor of the Almshouse,
Are requested to meet at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
(Junction 3d and 4th avs. and 8th-st.,)
on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
At 7½ o'clock.
The following, with other distinguished speakers, are expected to address the meeting:
HON. JOHN KELLY,
HON. JOHN McKEON,
HON. JOHN E. DEVELIN,
HON. JOHN COCHR

POLITICAL.

GRAND RALLY OF THE FRIENDS OF WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HAVEMEYER ASSOCIATION TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:

Three candidates are before the people of the City of New-York for their suffrages as Mayor.

William F Havemeyer, who has been tried and found true to the best interests of the City.

Fernando Wood, who has been tried and found false to everything but his own aggrandisement, and George Opdyke, who for three short months' experience as Assemblyman at Albany, aspires to be the Mayor of a City whose confused and complex municipal jurisdiction being less distinct and deemed than either the State or Federal executives, demands more individuality and well-tried personal character to meet the lack of stated powers in the many emergencies constantly arising under a defective charter.

Wm. F. Havemeyer represents the proved integrity of the municipal contest.

Fernando Wood represents its proved iniquity, and George Opdyke the vanity of respectable inexperience.

In the present position of City affairs is it not trifling with the crisis to take an experiment when we have experience? Will a few speeches made 100 miles from home insure the safety of those homes?

Can the City afford to try Mr. Opdyke when it knows Mr. Havemeyer and fears Mr. Wood?

A very good citizen *may* make a very bad Mayor. New man might do in old times, but not in an age upon which Fernando Wood has left his mark. Between Wood and Opdyke it is only the difference between the energetic sagacity of a known bad man, and the possible inefficiency of an unknown good one. Both are disasters, and we believe Havemeyer to be the only alternative between doubt and infamy. But, say some, he is the creature of Tammany; he was nominated, and will be controlled by that clique. History has the answer. Every one nominated and elected from Tammany Hall, in no one instance can it be proved upon him that he was the creature of any Hall but the City Hall, which holds at once the charter of his duties and the proofs of their fulfilment.

Let us rally to his support, then—young men who have reputations to make, and old men who have reputations to save; rich men who would protect their property, and poor men who are toiling to possess property. Wards that have Havemeyer Associations, and all who have Havemeyer feelings, rally in hope, and rally in mass, to unite with this Association, which assembles at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome, at 6½ o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING, to proceed *en masse* to the universal gathering of our citizens, who will congress on that evening at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M.

DAVID S. CODDINGTON, President.

GENERAL SECRETARY, JAMES S. CARPENTIER. TREASURER, JOHN E. WHITE.

MARSHALL, L. F. HARRISON.

Wards.	VICE-PRESIDENTS,	SECRETARIES,
1	P. O'GRADY,	M. BURNS,
2	A. CHANCELOR,	JOHN F. HORN.
3	A. B. HEATH,	J. C. TUCKER.
4	FLORENCE MCCARTHY,	D. DONAVAN.
5	W. TUPPER,	T. T. HENRY.
6	WALTER ROACH,	GEO. PIERSON.
7	JAMES MCMAHON,	C. HARTNEY.
8	A. ROBINSON,	J. B. ARCHER.
9	JACOB WINDMULLER,	A. S. SULLIVAN.
10	DR. FRANKLE,	A. PURDY.
11	GEO. WHITE,	FRANCIS CLARKE.
12	H. W. GENET,	JOHN MCQUADE.
13	WARREN BRYANT,	JACOB BENNETT.
14	M. COUGHLAN,	PETER MCDERMOTT.
15	C. L. VAN ZANDT,	F. H. CHURCHILL.
16	WALTER ROOME,	ROBERT GRANT.
17	J. W. CHANLER,	A. EICHOFF.
18	J. W. CORLIES, JR.,	A. J. MATHEWS.
19	W. W. SANGER,	C. H. LYONS.
20	J. PECK,	PETER HAUSER.
21	M. DIEFENDORF,	J. AUGUSTUS PAGE.
22	WM. L. WILEY.	W. H. DOUGHERTY.

SEVENTH WARD.
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS

For School Commissioner,
DANIEL COGER,
For School Inspectors,
ALFRED T. CONKLIN,
NATHANIEL M. TERRY,
(To fill a vacancy,)
For School Trustees,
MARLON T. HEWIT,
EDWARD M. SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
(To fill a vacancy,)
ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.

SAM'L T. MCKINNEY, } Secretaries.
ISRAEL D. WALTER, }

The above ticket received a unanimous and cordial adoption at a large and influential meeting of the voters of the Ward, without distinction of party, held Monday evening, Nov. 28 1859.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor.....GEORGE OPDYKE.
For Counsel to the Corporation...SOLOMON L. HULL.
For Governor of Almshouse.....WM. T. PINKNEY.

FOR COUNCILMEN:
XVIth, IXth, XVth and XVIIIth Wards:
HENRY C. PARKE,
JOHN MARALIOUS,
JAMES A. BEDELL,
DANIEL DARROW,
ABRAHAM LENT,
JAMES INGRAM.

School Officers:
For Commissioner.....ROBERT A. ADAMS.
For Trustees.....{MILTON ST. JOHN, {JAMES POLLOCK.
For Inspector.....RICHARD MARTIN.

ALEX. MCLEOD,
Chairman Ward Committee.
WILLIAM GOOD, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD TO THE RESCUE!
RALLY! RALLY!

THE HAVEMEYER ASSOCIATION will meet at the Lindheim Hotel, No. 415 Grand-st., at 6 o'clock, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, and proceed to the mass meeting to be held at the Cooper institute, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of WM. F. HAVEMEYER, for Mayor; SAMUEL J. TILDEN, for Corporation Counsel; and PATRICK MCELROY, for Almshouse Governor.

F. B. O'KEEFE, President.
JAMES N. WHEDON, } Secretaries.
JOHN H. TRAPP, }

THIRTEENTH WARD.
The Republican and Citizens' School Ticket, commended to the consideration of the good men of all parties:

For Commissioner,
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE.
For Inspector,
MANNING MERRILL.
For Trustees,
ENEAS ELLIOT,
WILLIAM GARDNER.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD
HAVEMEYER EXCELSIOR CLUB.

A grand torchlight procession will be formed at MCCOTTER'S, corner of 2d-av. and 34th-st., THIS EVENING, at 6½ o'clock, to go down to the Mass Meeting, at the Cooper Institute.

Friends of HAVEMEYER, arouse; come one, come all.

J. AUGUSTUS PAGE, President.
WM. B. CLERKE, Vice-President,
CHRISTOPHER FOSTER, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAIMBEER, JR., BUILDER.

Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since January last.

H. A. HURLUTT, Chairman,
THEO. G. GLANBRUEKLER, Secretary
Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Head-quarters at Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an honest and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corrupt organizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
(Twenty-second Ward.)
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR COUNCILMAN,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND CITIZEN NOMINATION,
For Commissioner of Common Schools, 16th Ward:
ROBERT A. ADAMS.

SIDNEY A. YEOMANS, Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, Ch'n.

WOODLAWN,
NO. 221
SIXTH-AVENUE,

A CHANCE FOR POLITICAL SPORTING MEN.

$100 that Havemeyer will beat Opdyke in fourteen Wards that will be named.

$100 that Opdyke will not receive, all told, 18,000 votes.

$100 that Havemeyer will receive 3,000 more votes than Opdyke.

$100 that Havemeyer will beat Wood in a majority of the Wards.

The money is ready
at THE WOODLAWN,
No. 221 6th-av.

NINTH WARD AMERICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.
—The Americans of the IXth Ward are requested to meet "en masse," at the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of

GEORGE OPDYKE, For Mayor,
SOLOMON L. HULL, For Counsel to the Corporation.
WILLIAM T. PINKNEY,
For Governor of the Almshouse,

And to respond to the nominations for Charter and School Officers. All who are in favor of the above nominations, are respectfully invited to attend. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. A. J. H. Duganne, Hon. Daniel Ulmann, Rufus S. Andrews, Esq., Judge Wm. S. Davison, Geo. W. Werner Esq., and Dr. S. R. Kirby. By order

GEORGE B. DEANE,
WILLIAM LYONS,
G. P. DAVIS
A. HEMPHILL,
N. B. CLARK,
} Committee of Arrg'mts.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
—GRAND RALLY FOR HAVEMEYER, TILDEN AND MCELROY!—The Democratic Republicans of the XXIIId Ward, favorable to the election of HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY, will meet at Nuffer's, No. 161 West 46th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, and form in procession and proceed to the Grand Mass Meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute.

CHARLES ALBERTSON,
PATRICK DELANEY,
JOSEPH T. WEBSTER,
Committee of Arrangements.

TO THE CARMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, who are in favor of the election of WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the above will be held in Hanover-square, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, to take into consideration the absolute necessity of electing to the office of Mayor one who is capable in every respect of performing the duties of that office in a just and righteous manner.

Citizens generally who are interested in the cause are respectfully invited to attend.

WHIG CONVENTION, TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
—The Delegates to this Convention met on Thursday evening, at the corner of Bowery and Bond-st., Mr. A. H. DUDLEY in the Chair, and Joseph R. Young, Secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. Wm. H. Falconer, of the XVIIth Ward, Mr. ANDREW J. ODELL was nominated by acclamation as their candidate for Alderman. The Convention then adjourned. A. H. DUDLEY, Chairman.

J. R. YOUNG, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD HAVEMEYER ASSOCIATION.
—The Havemeyer Association of the XVIIth Ward will meet at No. 12 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) THIS EVENING, at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of joining in a procession to attend the Havemeyer meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute.

GEO. B. HALL, President.
J. ACORN, } Secretaries.
WM. M. COOKS, }

NINTH WARD AMERICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.
—The Americans of the IXth Ward are requested to meet "en masse," at the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of

GEORGE OPDYKE, For Mayor,
SOLOMON L. HULL, For Counsel to the Corporation.
WILLIAM T. PINKNEY,
For Governor of the Almshouse,

And to respond to the nominations for Charter and School Officers. All who are in favor of the above nominations, are respectfully invited to attend. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. A. J. H. Duganne, Hon. Daniel Ulmann, Rufus S. Andrews, Esq., Judge Wm. S. Davison, Geo. W. Werner Esq., and Dr. S. R. Kirby. By order

GEORGE B. DEANE,
WILLIAM LYONS,
G. P. DAVIS
A. HEMPHILL,
N. B. CLARK,
} Committee of Arrg'mts.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
—GRAND RALLY FOR HAVEMEYER, TILDEN AND MCELROY!—The Democratic Republicans of the XXIIId Ward, favorable to the election of HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY, will meet at Nuffer's, No. 161 West 46th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, and form in procession and proceed to the Grand Mass Meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute.

CHARLES ALBERTSON,
PATRICK DELANEY,
JOSEPH T. WEBSTER,
Committee of Arrangements.

TO THE CARMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, who are in favor of the election of WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the above will be held in Hanover-square, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, to take into consideration the absolute necessity of electing to the office of Mayor one who is capable in every respect of performing the duties of that office in a just and righteous manner.

Citizens generally who are interested in the cause are respectfully invited to attend.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH WARD, AROUSE!
Democrats of the VIIth Ward, in favor of the nominees of Tammany Hall, are requested to meet at No. 139 Madison-st., between Pike and Market sts, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in procession to the meeting at Cooper Institute.

T. W. ADAMS, Chairman.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The undersigned, citizens of the XVIIth Ward, being desirous of having the most able and experienced persons elected as School Officers, sincerely recommend to the electors of the Ward the following ticket, which is in every respect entitled to the support of the citizens of all parties, who desire to encourage and protect Public Education:

For Commissioner—James Cushing, Jr.
For Inspector—William Hibbard.
For Trustees—{ William H. Vanderhoof. John Lloyd.

These gentlemen are selected from among your best and most respected citizens. They have all served you faithfully during a long and honorable connection with the Schools of the Ward. They have by their energy and care largely contributed to the present excellence of our Schools, and have ever been active promoters of Popular Education. Having been selected for their worth and fitness, they can be conscientiously supported by men of all political parties. Let them be voted for by every friend of Common Schools.

Benjamin R. Winthrop,	Stephen Cutter,
Jacob Aims,	William James Todd,
George Folsom,	R. W. Martin,
Clarkson Crolius,	Charles Brueninghausen,
Jacob M. Patterson,	Isaac McGay,
George P. Stuttsman,	Peter Balen,
Joseph B. Brewster,	James K. Place,
William H. Hoople,	Paul S. Brown,
Jackson G. Schultz,	Elisha P. Bleecker, M. D.,
Richard A. Reading,	Thomas Holman,
Charles K. Beebe,	Adams H. Gale,
Frederick C. Wagner,	Hiram Merritt,
Stephen V. Albro,	E. G. Moran,
Lewis Doty,	Robert Reed,
John M. Bruce, Jr.,	Samuel Cantrell,

And others.

NINTH WARD.
—AT A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC Mass Meeting held in Barrow-st., opposite the Adriatic, to ratify the nominations of WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, SAMUEL J. TILDEN Counsel to Corporation, and PATRICK MCELROY for Almshouse Governor, Mr. PHILIP W. ENGS was elected Chairman, and several gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially and unanimously indorse the nominations made at Tammany Hall, of WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, SAMUEL J. TILDEN for Counsel to the Corporation, and PATRICK MCELROY for Governor of the Almshouse.

Resolved, That Wm. F. Havemeyer, having on former occasions borne our Municipal standard to victory, and having proved himself an honest, faithful and able chief-magistrate, we take pride in again supporting him as the champion of the Democratic Party and its principles, and we hail the triumphant election which awaits him as a guarantee to our whole people that the Government of our City will be faithfully, efficiently and economically administered during the next two years.

Resolved, That in Samuel J. Tilden and Patriek McElroy we recognize worthy associates for Mr. Havemeyer—men of tried fidelity to the Democratic Party, and of approved capacity for the positions to which they are respectively nominated.

Resolved, That we pledge to these nominees our most earnest and active support, and a triumphant majority in this Ward over the combined enemies of the Democratic Party.

The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: Richard Busteed, Mr. Cozzens, Mr. Anthon, Mr. Sullivan, Henry H. Morange and M. Ambrose Gilchrist.

PHILIP W. ENGS, Chairman.
DE WITT C. HENRY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC Ward Committee of the XVIIth Ward, held Wednesday evening, at Smith's Hall, it was resolved that this organization do hereby indorse the nominations of

FREDERICK ROLLWAGEN, Jr.,
and
JOHN RYAN,

as our candidates for Councilmen from this Ward in the Fifth Councilmanic District.

JOHN B. FOGERTY, Chairman.
DAVID CRAWFORD, Secretary.

REPUBLICANS—LOOK OUT FOR YOUR Almshouse Governor,
WM. T. PINKNEY.

Friends meet every evening at Smithsonian House, corner Broadway and Houston-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY

GALLERY OF FEMALE POETS.
(100 STEEL ILLUSTRATIONS.)

A GALLERY OF DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FEMALE POETS, with an Introduction by HENRY COPPEE, A. M., Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania. Richly illustrated with one hundred Steel Engravings, (printed upon the same page with the letter press,) mostly from original designs by eminent artists. 1 volume. Imperial 8vo. Bound in Turkey morocco gilt, and gilt edges, antique style. Price, $15.

HOWS' LADIES' READER.
THE LADIES' READER: Designed for the use of Ladies, Schools and Family Reading Circles, comprising Choice Selections from Standard Authors, in Prose and Poetry, with the Essential Rules of Elocution simplified and arranged for strictly practical use. By JOHN W. S. HOWS, Professor of Elocution, Author of "The Practical Elocutionist," "The Shakespeream Reader," &c. 1 volume. 12mo. 425 pages. Price, $1 12½.

FLANDERS ON THE CONSTITUTION.
AN EXPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, designed as a Manual of Instruction. By HENRY FLANDERS, author of the "Lives and Times of the Chief Justices," &c. 1 volume. 12mo. 312 pages. Price, 84 cents.

TENNEY'S GEOLOGY.
GEOLOGY FOR TEACHERS, CLASSES, AND PRIVATE STUDENTS. By SANBORN TENNY, Lecturer on Physical Geography and Natural History in the Massachusetts Teachers' Institute. 1 volume, 12mo. Elegantly illustrated with two hundred Engravings. Price $1 13.

MITCHELL'S FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY.
FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Designed as an introduction to the Author's Primary Geography. By S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL, author of a series of Geographical Works. Illustrated with Maps and numerous Engravings. 1 vol., 16mo, square. Price 25 cents.

AT PRESS.

MITCHELL'S NEW INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY. 1 Volume. Quarto. With 23 new Maps on Steel, engraved expressly for this work, and numerous Engravings illustrating the subject.

In answer to the numerous inquiries that have been made for this work, the publishers are now enabled to promise it on the first of January next. They believe that it will be more than equal to the high expectations that have been formed of it.

MITCHELL'S NEW ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

This work, which is entirely new, is in such a state of forwardness that we are enabled to announce it for publication on the first of January.

ALSO, AT PRESS, AND WILL BE READY IN DECEMBER:

STOCKHARDT'S CHEMISTRY.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY ILLUSTRATED BY SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS. By Dr. JULIUS ADOLPH STOCKHARDT, Professor in the Royal Academy at Tharand, and the Royal Inspector of Medicine in Saxony. Translated by C. H. PEARCE, M. D., of Cambridge, and an introduction by E. N. HORSFORD, Rumford Professor in the University at Cambridge.

COOKE'S CHEMICAL PROBLEMS:

CHEMICAL PROBLEMS AND REACTIONS, TO ACCOMPANY STOCKHARDT'S ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY. By JOSIAH P. COOKE, Jr.

WALKER'S REID'S INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

ESSAYS ON THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS OF MAN. By THOMAS REID, D. D., F. R. S. E. Abridged, with notes and illustrations from Sir William Hamilton and others, by James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard College, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the same.

WALKER'S STEWART'S PHILOSOPHY.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE ACTIVE AND MORAL POWERS OF MAN. By DUGALD STEWART, F. R. S. S. London and Edinburgh. Revised, with additions and omissions, by James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard College, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the same.

Orders solicited.

E. H. BUTLER & CO.,
No. 137 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR
EVERY
LIBRARY.

WASHINGTON
IRVING'S
WRITINGS.
21 vols.

BAYARD
TAYLOR'S
WRITINGS.
8 vols.

Priced lists furnished on application to
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 115 Nassau-st.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, STRICTURES.
PART II.—SEMINAL EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DISEASES, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.

An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, postfree, to any part of the country by mail.

HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS.
Full and valuable instruction in Coloring, both in Water and Oil colors, Photographs, &c., will be found in the new book on Art, called "ART RECREATIONS." Besides these, there are equally valuable chapters on other desirable styles. Every artist and every teacher who will examine this book, (which will be found at all the book and print stores,) will be satisfied of its value to them. Price $1 50.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

DINSMORE'S RELIABLE RAILROAD GUIDE
For DECEMBER, with all the
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

We defy the world to produce as correct a Guide. See the dates under each table. Don't be deceived. Ask for the "Old Pioneer." Price 25 cents. Free by mail.

DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
ODIE-MAGNETIC LETTERS. By Baron Reichenbach. Translated from the German by John S. Hittel. Price 37 cents. Mailed free. C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS WISHING to make beautiful presents to their pupils, can see samples of the "Sabbath School Bell," most elegantly bound in cloth and Turkey morroco embossed gilt, gilt edge, &c. Prices, 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c., 90c., $1.; mailed postage free. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER is served with promptitude and regularity to subscribers in New York, on the arrival of the fast steamboat *Richard Stockton*. Terms 50 cents per month, or 12 cents per week. A book for subscribers' names can be found at HAMILTON & JOHNSON'S, No. 22 Ann-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper in a private family; she is thoroughly competent, having had over twenty years' experience; would go South, or travel with an invalid, being a skilful nurse. The very best of references given and required. Address, for one week, E. S., Brooklyn Post-office, stating real name, with particulars, and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, meats, jellies, &c. No objection to assist with the washing if required. Will go a short distance in the country. City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 338 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WANTS a situation in a private family; would have no objection to make herself generally useful; has good reference from her former employer, where she lived for the past six years. Can be seen at No. 198 East 21st-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing if required; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and help with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; can come well recommended from the family with whom she lived four years. Call at No. 180½ West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, INDUSTRIOUS AND competent German girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or to do general housework; is an excellent bread and pie baker; wages not so much an object as a good place. Call this day or Monday at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH excellent City references, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Call, or address a note to ADVERTISER, No. 327 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family: is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; can do chamberwork; is willing and obliging to her employer. Call at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of a baby; wages moderate in a good home. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation either as seamstress and lady's maid, or seamstress and children's maid, or chamber maid. Apply at No. 51 Clinton-place, where reference of the most satisfactory character will be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing and assist with washing. Is competent for either situation. City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th-av., in the store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED,—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., front room, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, employment by the week or month; can cut and make children's clothes, and sew all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 183 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 10 Amity-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD SOCIETY, born in the same city as Jenny Lind, wishes a companion to travel South or California—a widower preferred; and if proper, the charge of his house or children. Call, or address, for one week, Mrs. WILSON, No. 15 Chrystie-st., up stairs. Piano and drawing lessons given after 3 o'clock P. M.

A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman, desires a situation; is a good cook and baker of bread, pies and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer. Good recommendations. Apply, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., between Bridge and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPing, wishes to procure situations for two excellent servants; one as cook, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 72 West 11th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING BY A GOOD laundress, done at her residence, No. 82 West 17th-st., by HANNAH BENNET.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other cooks, for servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE commission or importing house, where he can receive a thorough and correct business training, by a young man 16 years of age, of good family and habits, who writes a fair hand, is industrious and entirely reliable; the best reference given. Address, stating time and place of interview, H. M., Box 299 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., in the Bookstore, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN BY a Protestant man of long experience; has lived with the best families in Europe, and has long testimonials from the best families in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, Mr. Graham's saddlery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED,—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, who can come well recommended from his last employer, both for sobriety and capability; is a good groom and careful driver; is also a good gardener. Apply at No. 56 Franklin-st., or address J. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single Protestant man, an Englishman; has lived several years in the City; is sober and steady, having good City and country references. Can be seen by addressing a line to WAITER, at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a young German, who thoroughly understands his business and can furnish unexceptionable references; perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Address GERMAN, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED,—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man, 19 years of age, just arrived from the old country. Has good reference. Can be seen, till engaged, in the store No. 217 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, industrious man, who has lived a number of years in his last place. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 88 3d-av.

UN FRANCAIS AGEDE 30 ANS, ARRIVE depuis peu de temps en Amerique, desirerait entrer en qualité de precepteur dans une famille Americaine ou Francaise. S'adresser par écrit à Mr. REY DE FORESTER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND RESponsible concern desires to obtain the services of an expert in canvassing for subscriptions and advertisements. One accustomed to deal with merchants in large cities and who is willing to travel, preferred. A liberal salary will be paid to an experienced man; none others need apply. Address H. H. H., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, with references. All communications will be confidential.

WANTED—A MAN OF MATURED EXPERIence in business in this City, in connection with the importing and jobbing of goods for men's wear; to a person thoroughly competent an opportunity rarely to be found will be offered, in regard to position, stock and remuneration. Address J. H. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work (with gardener's assistance) on a place of 16 acres, near New-York, belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and farm stock, and know how to take care of things generally around the place. Address L. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; none but an excellent penman need apply. Address, stating age and references, W., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LEADING CARPET HOUSE IS IN want of a man to take the entire charge of the sales department. To a person fully competent, an agreeable position and liberal remuneration will be offered. Address A. B. S., Box No. 166 *Times* office.

WANTED—A GOOD LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER, who can make transfers and print from copper and steel plates, can find employment and good wages; applicants will please leave a notice of residence under. Address LITHOGRAPH, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO FOREMEN OF TRACK AND six stone masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the Office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH PRACTICAL GAS fitter; one who is willing to work and study his employer's interest; must have good reference. Apply at No. 174 9th-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—A YOUNG, HEALthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply, with references and doctor's certificate, at No. 39 West 36th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

FRAME MAKERS.—WANTED, THREE LOOking-Glass Frame Makers. Good wages and steady work. Apply to F. MCDERMOTT & CO., 142 Centre-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 53 Park-place up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF New-York of the War of 1812.—A regular monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at Head-quarters, Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as shall be presented. It is requested that every member be present. By order of THOS. JEREMIAH, Pres.

ABRAM COLEMAN, Sec. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE STUDIO BUILDINGS IN TENTH-st., or in going from there to the Academy of Design, a pair of gold-rimmed EYE-GLASSES. The finder will receive a suitable reward by returning them to No. 16 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st. A very complete suite of elegantly furnished apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from one to three bedrooms, with bath-room attached; also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season, on very moderate terms, in this quiet and desirably located Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife (without small children), a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected, on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board, at the large mansion house, with piazzas, in the midst of beautiful gardens, at the foot of 55th-st., near the East River; take 3d-av. cars to 55th-st.; the only house between 1st-av. and the river.

BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN a very quiet neighborhood, in a plain family where but few boarders are taken, can be accommodated on reasonable terms; also a front room on second floor to let, with board, suitable for a married couple or two single gentlemen. Apply at 9 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and bedroom in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 324 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire board in a central situation, convenient to down-town conveyances; rooms well furnished; table substantial. Address, stating terms, R., Box No. 779 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEman and wife, or a single gentleman, at No. 303 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE AMERIcan family have to let a fine suite of rooms on the first floor, either furnished or unfurnished, or nearly furnished rooms, with pantry, on second floor. Dinner at 7. References given and required. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant double or single room in a small family, where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, for the Winter, in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to Fulton or Wall st. ferries. Apply No. 87 Hicks-st., corner Pineapple. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board in a central situation, convenient to down-town conveyances. Rooms well furnished and table substantial. Address, stating terms, R., Box No. 779 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT parlor and bedroom, at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Ful

RAILROADS.

...W-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
...ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
...and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will ...
...Station, New-York, as follows:
...Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P.M.
...ite Plains—12:30 and 5 P.M.
...ite Plains—6:15 P.M., from depot corner White ...
...Centre sts.
...ton Falls—4 P.M., from 26th-st.
...ester—3 P.M., from 26th-st.
...dway—9 A.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
...s' Bridge—8:40 and 9:30 A.M., 1 and 3:40 P.M.
...Plains—1 and 7:20 A.M.; 4:30 P.M.
...Falls—7 A.M.
...A.M.
...11 A.M. Mail train.

...RAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
...connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, ...ma and Western Railroad, and at Easton with ...h Valley Railroad.
...ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—...New-York for Easton and intermediate places ...m No. 3, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M., ...at for Somerville, by above trains, and at ...The above trains connect at Elizabeth with ...the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-...corner of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and ...P.M.
...40 A.M. train from New-York makes a close ...on at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, ...via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading ...change of cars, and connects at Reading direct ...ville and Harrisburgh.
...ers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and West-...road will leave at 7:30 A.M., only; for Lehigh ...Railroad at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

...W-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
...senger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as fol-...st.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A.M., for Dunkirk, ...Canandaigua, and principal intermediate sta-...Way Passenger, at 3½ P.M., for Newburgh, Port ...and intermediate stations. Night Express, at ...for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and prin-...Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at ...ton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, ...Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester ...alls; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for ...; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake ...ailroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, De-...troit, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
O. MINOT, General Superintendent.
...Manager, Receiver.

...-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD
...leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per ...HATTANO, at 9A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., and 6 ...meeting with cars at Hunter's Point. Return-...Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A.M., and 3 and 5 ...ars trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at ...10 A.M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P.M. ...ers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. ...ace from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. ...trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Ceme-...field, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sun-...leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way ...at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave ...at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tick-...trip, 25 cents.

...ON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. ..., Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as ...Express Trains 7 and 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; ...Sing 4, and 6:40 P.M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P.M. and ...3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P.M. The ...epsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at ...way stations. Passengers taken at Cham-...al, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-...Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A.M., and 4 P.M., and ...bout 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**...JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-...PHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM ... CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-...y, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3. ...sey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets ...Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Wash-...Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to ...ton 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.
...W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

...ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE ...ing for Greenport at 10 A.M.; Yaphank, 10 A. ...on Saturdays at 3.30 P.M.; for Riverhead at 10 ...30 P.M.; for Hempstead at 10 A.M., 3.30, and 5 ...for Jamaica at 10 A.M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P.M.

STEAMBOATS

**... BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—...mer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every ...AY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. ...ight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,**

... BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE ...mer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E. R., every ...AY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, ... Freight taken. Arriving in time to connect with ...onic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

...ERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIR-...ue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Com-...Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber, ...Controller of said City, will sell at public auction, to ...highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City ...on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., ...E LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, ...Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catherine-st. Fer-..., for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, ...1860, with all the rights, privileges and advantages ...thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of ...York. Said ferries to be run to and from the ...slips, landings and premises, to and from which they ...now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises ...are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been re-...served and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that ...the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may ...be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, ...and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are ...not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations ...now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the ...landings or terminations may be made at some point in ...their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost ...and expense.
An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, ...that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a ...uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, ...and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries, ...during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held ...to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby ...become absolutely null and void.
The purchaser or lessee, other than the present les-...sees, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised ...valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property ...of the present lessees, actually necessary for the pur-...poses of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Such valua-...tion to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested ...persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one ...by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the ...third by the two thus chosen.
The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, ...and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ...ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; ...and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Cor-...poration, for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulk-...heads or premises, proposed to be leased, during the ...term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold ...at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount ...of annual rent now received for the same.
The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their ap-...pendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to ...the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to twenty ...per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be ...applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes ...a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be for-...feited to the Corporation. He will at the same time, ...also, be required to furnish an obligation to be signed ...by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will exe-...cute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comp-...troller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter ...yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants ...of the lease.
The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease ...to be paid by the purchaser.
The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ...ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire appara-...tus, or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of ...the quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Depart-...ment of this City, to be used for the extinguishment of ...fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his ...Assistants, for which services the lessee will receive ...$30 per hour for each hour so engaged.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comp-...troller's Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

...CLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A ...solution of the Common Council of the City of ...York I do hereby offer a
REWARD
OF
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
...the detection of any person
VOTING
...or attempting to vote
ILLEGALLY;
...or of any person who shall procure, and assist, counsel, ...advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGAL-...LY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT ...for that purpose, at the ensuing Election, to be held in ...this City on
TUESDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER next.
To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and ...the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or the ...Judge of the Court where convicted, that such convic-...tion was had upon the testimony of the person or per-...sons claiming such reward.
But all claims for such reward, not presented to the ...undersigned in writing within twenty days after the ...conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
New-York, Nov. 29, 1859.

...CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE ...Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do or-...dain as follows:
No animal shall travel on any part of the Central ...Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a ...rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horse-...back shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, ...at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances ...inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.
The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a ...meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central ...Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of Decem-...ber, 1859, and is published in obedience to the require-...ments of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and ...government of the Central Park in the City of New-...York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of ...said act is applicable to the above ordinance:
"§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinance ...shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punish-...ed, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any ...Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not ex-...ceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by im-...prisonment not exceeding thirty days."
By order of the Board,
R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the
Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
corner of Elm and Grand sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be con-...sidered for supplying the Public Schools under the ju-...risdiction of the Board of Education, with books, sta-...tionery, and other articles required for the use of said ...Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, ...1860.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application ...to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.,
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
} Committee.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. Worcos, Commander,
WILL leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Lisett.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans...	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.....	20
To Memphis, Tenn...	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla....	20

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Dec. 10.
No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 88 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINCKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on the 10th inst. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM VAN WYCK and LYDIA ANN M., his wife, plaintiffs, against RICHARD B. HARDY and ANN C. HARDY, his wife, Joseph M. A. Turpin and Georgia Washington, his wife, Drusilla L. E. Dillard, widow of Chas. H. Dillard, Milton Rowley and Mary L. B. Rowley, his wife, Nathaniel Clarke and Catharine W. Clarke, his wife, Rosalie A. Turpin, Thos. J. Turpin, Samuel M. Greene and Laura R. H. Greene, his wife, Samuel Augustus Maverick and Mary A., his wife, Gray Jones Houston and Elizabeth A. M. Houston, his wife, Joseph B. Weyman and Emily, his wife, Samuel Maverick Thompson, Thomas C. Markley and Louisa, his wife, William P. Bryan and Josephine Bryan, his wife, and George Kellock and William M. Mailler as surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William P. Turpin, deceased, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1859.
o22-law8wS* J. H. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES P. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-1aw6m8* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELE-brated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 2d-av., above 1st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale:
150 Building Lots situated on GATES, GREEN and LAFAYETTE AVS., and intersecting streets in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. and Fulton-av. Railroad.
Also, 40 lots on Washington and Park avs.
The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, graded and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles from the ferries, easily accessible by the city Railroads.
With comparatively low taxes and the introduction of water of unequaled purity, readers Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.
The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.
The lots will be sold under restrictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.
For maps and further information, apply to
FISHER HOWE,
No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING-LOTS ARE offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., suitable for immediate improvement:
Corner 5th-av. and 32d-st.; size 38.3x150 feet.
Corner 5th-av. and 38th-st.; size 38x108 feet.
Corner 5th-av. and 40th-st.; size 55.4x129 feet.
Front 5th-av. and 42d and 43d sts.
Corner Madison-av. and 39th-st.; size 20x100 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 38th-st.; size 51x100 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 37th-st.; size 100x150 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 33d-st.; size 50x100 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 32d-st.; size 50x100 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 31st-st.; size 50x100 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 34th-st.; size 80x120 feet.
Two on 36th-st., near 5th-av.
Four on 38th-st., near 4th-av.
Front on 4th av. or Park-av.; size 200x150 feet.
One on 4th-av. or Park-av.; size 20x80 feet.
Five on 23d-st., near 7th-av.
Two on Lexington-av., near 52d-st.
Four on 55th and 56 sts., between 5th and 6th avs.
Eight lots on 5th-av. and Central Park.
Apply at the office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON Staten Island, opposite Perth Amboy, and within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and railroad depôt, now in course of erection, consisting of a large house, built in the most substantial manner, containing nine rooms, and a large parlor, handsomely finished marble mantels, &c., large barn, stable and carriage house, plenty of good soft water, fruit of all kinds in abundance; also, a beautiful building site, containing ten acres of land on an elevated spot near the shore, commanding a fine view of Perth Amboy and the surrounding country, near the steamboat landing. Persons doing business in the City, desirous of living in the country, will find the above a beautiful location; the steamer *Thomas Hunt* leaves the foot of Robinson-st. daily for the island, and in the spring the railroad will be completed, affording access every hour in the day. Apply to C. M. TURNER, on the premises, Trotter's dock, Staten Island.

FOR SALE.—80 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 56th and 58th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage house, cow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most healthy. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—One mile west from the river, commanding beautiful views of the Hudson and inland country, 60 acres, in a high state of cultivation, watered by never-failing streams, fine orchard, &c. For particulars apply by mail, or to W. R. and C. L. BROWN, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN ONE hour of the City—Llewellyn Park;—it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into country places of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. E. CASTRO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8 000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FARMS, COUNtry residences and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story and high stoop, fire stone-front house, just finished, containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the amount is sufficiently large, part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 610 Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn., will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot in Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2 second floor.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE No. 292 West 24th-st., fitted up with every convenience, and in perfect order. Apply to
THOMAS R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 22d-st. House heated by hot-water furnace. Terms easy. Inquire of CALDWELL & JONES, 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—A BEAUTIFUL residence on the west shore of the Hudson, in Rockland County, for sale cheap.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED—WESTERN LAND, FREE AND UNincumbered in exchange for improved property. Inquire of F. A. PADDOCK, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Rent until May, 1860, at the rate of $1,500 per annum, with immediate possession. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE ON TOWNSEND-av., Clifton, Staten Island, four minutes walk from Vanderbilt Landing; plank walk to the door.
FOR SALE—The household furniture now in the above cottage, in lots to suit purchasers. Inquire at BLAKE'S grocery store, Vanderbilt Landing.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—TO LET TO A SMALL private family, the four-story basement house, No. 60 East 35th-st., a few doors east of 4th-av. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, or address F. B., Box No. 497 Post-office; none but responsible parties need apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE story, high basement, in Depau-place, Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Houston. It is elegantly furnished, and has all the modern conveniences. Inquire of G. T. TERHUNE, No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, THE THREE-story and basement house No. 204 West 20th-st. The house has all the modern improvements in, and is in complete order. Rent low. Possession given in a few days. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 8th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE large building No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., known as the Moffat Building. For further particulars apply to W. B. MOFFAT, on the premises; Office No. 9.

TO LET—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-st. to let, furniture for sale; rent of house $650; furniture nearly new and made for the house. Address O. A. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 208 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS IN REAR BUILDING NO. 443 4th st., being second and third floors of said house. Dimensions 50 by 28 feet. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 140 FULTON-STREET, SECOND floor, a fine store-room, 25 feet by 90 feet, with light in front and rear, wash-room, water-closet, &c. Apply immediately, on the premises, to A. O. MOORE.

LOFTS TO LET—ON BROADWAY, TWO COMmodious and well-lighted lofts at No. 115 Broadway. Apply on the premises. LUDLAM & HEINCKEN.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE WELL FURNISHED, locality between Broadway to 7th-av., and from 8th to 23d-st. preferred. Rent from $1,500 to $1 800 per annum. Apply to STAVERT, ZIGOMALA & CO., No. 145 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, by a private family, a small, neat furnished house in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, from Dec. 1 to May. Any one having such a house, will find a desirable tenant. Address H. S. D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT TILL FIRST OF MAY next, or longer, by a private family, a small, neatly-furnished house in Brooklyn. Address J. F., Box No. 1 648 Post-office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE CARTS, IN GOOD WORKing order; will be sold cheap, by applying immediately to S. FITZPATRICK, Hamilton-av., near Penny Bridge, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A CITY-BUILT COUPE, LINED with blue silk; little used, and in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 5 West 15th-st., in the alley.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADELINA PATTI
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
GRAND ADELINA PATTI MATINEE,
which will most positively be the last for the next two months.
TO-DAY, (Saturday, Dec. 3,) at 1 o'clock,
A GRAND ADELINA PATTI MATINEE,
which will be most positively the last for the next two months, at which
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
will appear in the entire opera of
LA SONNAMBULA.
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI.....as.....Amina
Sig. BRIGNOLI.....as.....Elvino
Sig. AMODIO.....as.....Rudolfo
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
No Reserved Seats.
To facilitate the sale of tickets,
TWENTY TICKET-OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be purchased in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:
The Box Office at the Academy of Music.
The down-town Ticket Offices at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and No. 2 Astor House.
MUSIC STORES:
Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Nunns & Clark's, and Covenhoven's.
HOTELS:
The Astor House, the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, the New-York Hotel, the Everett, the Union-place Hotel, and the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
BROOKLYN:
Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY.
The Matinee commences at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN,
Mr. SAM COWELL,
AT THE
FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Where his admirable representations of the ludicrous side of human existence and his wonderfully clever descriptive songs are nightly received by audiences the most
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE
ever assembled in this City, with uncontrolable SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
Mr. COWELL'S NIGHTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FR

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE ON HUMBOLDT BY BAYARD TAYLOR.—An address on the life and characters of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT was delivered last evening in the Cooper Institute by Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR. The lecturer said that as the aloe flowered but once in a hundred years, so the world's great men came forth in rare years. Such a year was 1769, which produced CUVIER, WALTER SCOTT, WELLINGTON, NAPOLEON and HUMBOLDT. GEORGE FOSTER, the translator of *Robinson Crusoe*, and under his instruction HUMBOLDT studied most of the sciences, and at last, through his own inherent energy, mastered all. The labors of HUMBOLDT'S life were but colossal fragments of a plan too vast for any single mind to complete. Mr. TAYLOR vindicated him from the charge of irreligion, and then narrated several reminiscences of his personal intercourse with him. This wonderful material universe, to which he gave his life, now perpetuated his glory, and the palms of the Tropics which were carried in procession beside his coffin would symbolize the perpetuity of his fame.

A STATUE TO COMMODORE PERRY TO BE PLACED IN CENTRAL PARK.—Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, in a letter addressed to the Commissioners of the Central Park, asks permission to erect a statue to Commodore PERRY, his father-in-law, in the Central Park. By a unanimous vote of the Board the offer was accepted. PAUL AKERS, of Maine, has received the order for the statue.

BURNING ACCIDENTS.—SARAH MOONEY, of No. 1 Mercer-street, was seriously burned last evening by coming in contact with a fluid lamp. A little girl named KIRKWOOD was also burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp at No. 41 Mangin-street, and will probably die of her injuries.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—There was a full Board at the meeting of the Commissioners of Police yesterday. The Superintendent was requested to detail 400 special Policemen, provided for by the Board of Supervisors, for duty upon election day, according to his own discretion.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR SUMNER.—Many of the friends of Senator SUMNER congratulated him on his improved state of health, during the brief stay which he made in this City. Yesterday morning he resumed his journey to Washington.

LECTURES BEFORE THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—Rev. R. B. THURSTON, of Waltham, Mass., delivered the fifth lecture in this course, in the Rutgers Church, on Wednesday evening. "Periodocal Literature" was the theme.

FIRE IN AVENUE B.—The Sixth District alarm at 10 o'clock last evening was caused by a trifling fire in a hat and cap store in AVENUE B, near Second-street.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE TENTH AVENUE STABBING AFFRAY.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of TIMOTHY MULCAHY, who was stabbed by HENRY LAUGHEIN, in an affray which occurred in the grocery of PATRICK CAMPBELL, No. 99 Tenth-avenue, on the 24th ult. LAUGHIEN, it appeared, while scuffling, met deceased, and stabbed his antagonist with a pen-knife six times. The jury brought in a verdict, upon which LAUGHIEN is held to await the action of the Grand Jury. In his examination before the Coroner, the prisoner stated that he was 27 years of age, a native of Ireland, and that he resided at No. 287 West Seventeenth-srreet. In reference to the charge, he said: "I did it in my own defence; I was much intoxicated; they were all kicking me at the time."

CAUGHT BENEATH A FALLING EMBANKMENT.

JAMES BRADY, a laborer engaged in excavating an embankment at Hamilton-square, was caught beneath some of the earth which fell suddenly, and sustained a fracture of the pelvis. He died from his injuries, and Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at St. Luke's Hospital.

Police Reports.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

On Thursday evening, Patrick Rooney, of No. 214 Elizabeth-street, while intoxicated, made an assault with an axe upon Mrs. Ellen McDonald. She attempted to pass him as he stood at the head of the stairs, despite his threats to attack any one who approached, as he was impressed with the idea that the Police were making efforts to arrest him. Justice BRENNAN committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

IRRESISTIBLE TEMPTATION.

Kate Smith, a servant girl employed at No. 33 Great Jones-street, confessed to a charge of having appropriated $33 which belonged to Miss Martha Biglow, an inmate of the same house. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed her for trial.

TRAVELLING THIEVES.

Joseph Smith *alias* Dutch Joe and Francis Donnelly *alias* Irish Frank, who are said to own a horse and wagon, with which they drive around town siezing whatever they can conveniently handle, were apprehended yesterday, in the Eleventh Ward, in the act of stealing a cheese from a farmer's wagon. They were held for examination.

DARING HOTEL ROBBERY.

Last night, a room, No. 124, in French's Hotel, was entered and robbed of $374 in Spanish donbloons, besides a quantity of clothing.

CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

LARGE GATHERING IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD—SPEECHES BY DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, E. DELAFIELD SMITH AND OTHERS.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward held a large ratification meeting at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, last evening.

Col. PERRY was called to the Chair, and after returning thanks for the honor, and enlarging for a few minutes on the duty of Republicans in the present contest, introduced DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, ESQ.

Mr. FIELD was received with three hearty cheers, and returned thanks therefore. He said he regretted that he had not been able to meet with his Republican friends oftener, but his engagements had prevented him from speaking to them as frequently as he would have liked to. He spoke in eulogy of the Eighteenth Ward and its inhabitants, and expressed his convictim that they would do their duty at this election. The only question was how they should best discharge that duty—that was how they should elect their candidate and defeat FERNANDO WOOD. [Applause.] He would not skeak of Mr. HAVEMEYER, because he believed that there was no possibility of his election. [Cheers.] The contest was between Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. WOOD, and the sooner that fact was recognized, the better. If the 25,000 Republicans in this City stoCd by their colors, they would surely be successful. [Cheers.] He urged the conscientious voters in the City, who were desirous only of defeating WOOD, to rally to the support of Mr. OPDYKE. Mr. OPDKE was a resident of their own Ward, and they owed it to him to give him their united support.

Mr. FIELD retired amid loud cheers.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH next came forward and read a series of resolutions indorsing the candidates and Republican principles. The resolutions were adopted with unanimity. Mr. SMITH then addressed the meeting. He contended that the idea upon which the Republican Party was founded was that which most deserved the sudport of laboring men, and therefore he was glad to meet so many of that class there on this occasion. He dwelt upon the dignity of free labor, and denounced Slavery in good set terms. The Republican party, he said, did not seek to interfere with Slavery in the States where it already existed, but opposed its extension over free territory. The speaher urged the importance of placing a good man in the office of Chief Magistrate of the City.

After Mr. SMITH had concluded, three more cheers for OPDYKE were given, and after speeches by Dr. SMODGRASS, BENJAMIN WARDEN, Councilman LENT, and others, the meeting adjourned.

While these things were going on under the building, a large crowd which was gathered outside, was addressed from the steps of the Demill Dispensary, by J. AUSTIN STEPHENS, JAMES M. THOMPSON, BENJAMIN WARDEN, and others. They were frequently interrupted by gentlemen of the Democratic persuasion, who proposed cheer for "FERNANDO WOOD" and HAVEMEYER, and gave them with gusto. Dr. WOODWARD presided over this outside gathering.

OTHER REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

ELEVENTH, SIXTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.

The Eleventh Ward Republican Head-quarters, No. 200 Sixth-street, was filled by an enthusiastic throng who met to indorse the nominees for Ward offices. The flying artillery of the campaign, Messrs. NYE and HOXIE, who seem to possess ubiquitous powers, as they invariably speak at three or four meetings on the same evening, of course addressed the crowd, who also listened to speeches from Messrs. Laimbier, Cooper, Ives, Goddard, Willis and others. The meeting was continued until a late hour.

The ratification meeting of the Republicans held last evening in the Sixteenth Ward, was largely attended. The place of meeting was in the dépôt of the Eighth-avenue Stage Line, at the corner of Twenty-third-street. WASHINGTON SMITH, one of the Governors of the Almshouse, presided. The first speaker was CHARLES SPENCER, who, after a reference to City politics, paid a glowing tribute to JOHN BROWN, which was warmly responded to by the audience. J. H. BRIGGS, WM. H. ANTHON, J. T. WILLIAMS and WM. H. FAY also addressed the meeting, the latter, by his dry humor, keeping the audience in a roar of laughter. A series of resolutions was adopted, indorsing the candidates of the party, and pledging them to a cordial support at the election on Tuesday next.

The Twentieth Ward Republicans held their meeting in Lamartine Hall, C. H. TUCKER presiding. Messrs. HOXIE, DITTENHOEFFER, WAKEMAN, ANTHON and JAS. H. BRIGGS were the speakers. Both meetings passed off satisfactorily.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

A meeting of German Republicans was held, last evening, at the Volks' Garden, in the Bowery, to ratify the nomination of GEO. OPDYKE for Mayor, and other leading names on the Republican ticket. The gathering was somewhat larger than that ordinarily congregated there of an evening to drink lager bier. Handbills, with the names of OPDYKE and other candidates, were posted in different parts of the room, and over the speakers stand were suspended three banners, with the following inscriptions in German:

"Parties, but no partisanship."

"The good of all above all parties."

"Of the better ones, the best."

At about 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Supervisor AUGUSTUS WEISSMAN was appointed Chairman, and EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Secretary.

Coroner SCHIRMER opened the speaking in GERMAN, and was followed by E. F. SHEPARD in English, CHAS. A. DANA in German, SOLOMON HULL, candidate for Corporation Counsel in English, and Mr. KOPP, Editor of the *Demokrat* in German. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested during the delivery of the speeches and the meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. OPDYKE and the other candidates on the ticket.

WOOD MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

The supporters of FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, held a ratification meeting last evening, at a German lager-bier saloon, called "Concert Hall," No. 229 Avenue A. Those who composed the meeting, which was not a large one, were mostly Irishmen. Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN took the Chair at 8 o'clock; Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, and Mr. DAGGETT HUNT addressed the meeting, urging the claims of FERNANDO WOOD, and denouncing his opponents.

Dr. CHADSEY was next introduced, and made a lengthy speech. He enlarged upon the services of the Democratic Party to the country at large, examined in detail the acts of National policy which it had achieved, represented it as especially the friend of the poor man, lauded FERNANDO WOOD and the other candidates of the Mozart Hall ticket, and sat down amid shrieks and shouts of applause, and cries of "Bully!" and "Go on!"

Messrs. BUCKLEY, STRETCH and others addressed the meeting in succession, and when it adjourned repeated cheers for the candidates were indulged in.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

MR. DEPEYSTER OGDEN DECLINES THE NOMINATION—THE WHIGS ADOPT MR. HAVEMEYER—HIRAM KETCHUM STRUCK OFF THE ROLL.

At THORPE'S Hotel, last night, the Whig General Committee had a lively time. Their nominee, Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, taking a second thought, had declined the nomination for Mayor, and it was incumbent on the Committee to nominate a gentleman in his place. Who that gentleman should be, was, of course, the *vexata questio*. The President of the Committee, HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., was not present. On a former occasion, at a meeting of the Committee, he avowed himself a Havemeyer man, and on Thursday he made a speech in favor of HAVEMEYER, at the Merchants' Exchange. On motion of Mr. W. T. JENNINGS, seconded by Dr. DODGE, both speakers condemning Mr. KETCHUM'S recent conduct in the strongest terms, his name was stricken from the roll of the Whig Party.

Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE nominated W. F. PINCKNEY, the American and Republican candidate for Governor of the Almshouse. The nomination was unanimously accepted. The question of the Mayoralty then came up, and after a long debate, in which the respective claims of HAVEMEYER, OPDYKE and WOOD were freely discussed, Mr. HAVEMEYER was nominated by a vote of 27 against 3 for OPDYKE and 1 for WOOD. On motion of Mr. LEVY, a Committee consisting of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS, LEVY, TALLMADGE, DODGE and JENNINGS was appointed to give expression, at the next meeting, to the views of the Whig Party concerning the recent proceedings at Harper's Ferry. Which meeting will take place on Monday.

ALDERMAN BOOLE FOR RE-ELECTION.

The Democrats of the Twelfth Aldermanic District assembled last evening, eighteen hundred strong, and formed a procession which marched with banners, torches and music through the streets of the Eleventh Ward. The demonstration was made in favor of Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE, the Union candidate for reëlection to the office of Alderman of the District. A meeting to ratify his nomination was also held in Fortuna Hall, Second-street, where speeches were made by Alderman STEPHENS, Drs. MERKLE and KIERNAN and Mr. HENRY DREHEN.

The Late Mr. Irving.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT FROM THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

The Trustees of the Astor Library, on receiving intelligence of the death of Mr. IRVING, directed the building to be closed on the day of his funeral, and empowered a Committee to prepare resolutions, to be entered on their records, expressing their sense of the loss sustained by the institution.

After attending the funeral, as a body, on Thursday, the following proceedings were had:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Astor Library, on the 3d of December, 1859. Present: His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York, *ex-officio*, and Messrs. WM. B. ASTOR, DANIEL LORD, JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Rev. THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, D. D., ABRAHAM V. WILLIAMS, M. D., and JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr.

Mr. RUGGLES, from the Committee for the purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deplore the loss which the Astor Library has sustained in the death of WASHINGTON IRVING, the first President of the Board of Trustees, the chosen friend of the Founder of the Library, and first named by him in the original act of donation as a Trustee—a selection fully justified by the admirable qualities of Mr. IRVING.

Resolved, That we record our sense of his excellence, both moral and intellectual, manifested in the singular beauty and purity, not only of his numerous and varied works of fact and fiction, but of his daily life. His generous and kindly love of letters and of human nature, his rare and genial humor, his exquisite appreciation of the beautiful and the noble, whether in conduct or in art; the mafchless delicacy and grace of his intellect, adorned by the greatest modesty of deportment; his breadth and acuteness of observation, commingled with an overflowing freshness and tenderness of feeling; the facility of his diction, so pure and transparent; his reverent regard for all that was valuable in English history and literature, and his still more earnest devotion to all that was previous in his native land, his enlightened patriotism and wide philanthropy, alive not only to the interests and the honor of his united country, but to the sacred rights of humanity, and his liberality of sentiment, and freedom from prejudice, ever prompting him to encourage and foster merit of every kind, won for him universal admiration and love. His intimate knowledge and thorough appreciation of the wise and comprehensive views of the Founder of the Library, rendered him the best exponent of the beneficent and catholic spirit of the Institution, over which he so long and so honorably presided.

Resolved, That the Trustees, after so many years of personal and kindly intercourse with their lamented friend and associate, will ever cherish his memory with fond and affectionate regard; and they cordially unite in the general and wide-spread expression of the whole community, which deplores his death as a loss to the nation and the age to which he belonged.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Trustees, and transmitted to the family of Mr. IRVING.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners was held last evening. The special subject for consideration was the propriety of laying out several small Parks. One was proposed to consist of between one and two hundred acres, on the high ground between Greenwood and Fort Hamilton, and another in the Eastern District of the city, between Ridgewood Reservoir and Greenpoint. The whole subject was referred to the Special Committee now making estimates for the two great Central Parks.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—On Thursday night, when closing his place of business, HENRY KRONE, who keeps a store at the corner of South Third and Sixth streets, discovered a burglar secreted there. The fellow, who gave his name as JOHN HEPPARD, was handed over to the police, and was yesterday committed for trial.

SUICIDE.—JOHN DOUGHTY, 22 years old, residing on Myrtle-avenue, near Walworth-street, committed suicide in an outhouse yesterday by hanging himself. He was quite dead when found. The deceased was unmarried, and has been subject for some time to fits of despondency.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a colored man, while engaged in washing the front of a house on Adelphia-street, near Myrtle-avenue, fell to the sidewalk, a distance of 15 feet, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—HORACE R. HOWLETT was arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit bills on the Colonial Bank of Canada. He was committed to answer.

Recollections of John Brown.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My recollections of JOHN BROWN begin in the Winter of 1806-7. I was then five years old, and he was probably ten or twelve. My father's family lived that Winter at Hudson, (Ohio,) which was then one of the remotest of the settlements made by Connecticut people on their Western Reserve. One of our nearest neighbors there was Mr. OWEN BROWN, who had removed to Hudson not long before from Connecticut. I remember him very distinctly, and that he was much respected and esteemed by my father. He was an earnestly devout and religious man of the old Connecticut fashion, and one peculiarity of his impressed his name and person indelibly upon my memory. He was an inveterate and most painful stammerer, the first specimen of that infirmity that I had ever seen, and, according to my recollection, the worst that I had ever known to this day. Consequently, though we removed from Hudson to another settlement early in the Summer of 1807, and returned to Connecticut in 1812, so that I rarely saw any of that family afterwards, I have never to this day seen a man struggling and half strangled with a word stuck in his throat without remembering good Mr. OWEN BROWN, who could not speak without stammering, except in prayer. I think I saw the old man at Hudson in 1843, but I am not quite certain that my memory serves me accurately on that point. I have little recollection of his family, save that one of his sons, considerably older than myself, was named JOHN.

In the Summer of 1847 it happened to me that I spent a Sunday at the American House, in Springfield, Mass. A stranger who had seen my name on the register of the hotel came to my room and claimed acquaintance with me. He was a plain man, intelligent in his appearance, with something of that independent air which so naturally characterizes Western men, his head beginning to be whitened, (if I remember correctly,) but his upright frame still perfectly firm and sinewy. As I was quite unable to recognize him, he told me he was JOHN BROWN, and made me remember, at last, that we were schoolfellows more than forty years before, when I was one of the least of the pupils in the little log-cabin school at Hudson. I cannot recollect distinctly what he told me about his residence, his occupation or his history; but I remember clearly the impression that he was an earnestly religious man, with somewhat more of the old Puritan sternness than is common in these days, and with some tendency to that eccentricity of opinion and of action which, in modern phrase, is called "ultraism." I am not sure that Slavery was spoken of between us; but it was evident that his mental and moral idiosyncrasy would place him among the men to whom extreme opinions on such a subject are most natural.

When the Kansas conflict was in progress, the name of "Old Brown," "Ossawatomie Brown," "Old John Brown of Ossawatomie," became famous, but I had no suspicion of his identity with the JOHN BROWN who was my early schoolfellow at Hudson. In March, 1857, he called upon me at my house, a weather-beaten, but unbroken and wiry old man, the fearless and inflexible expression of character in his countenance, as well as his thick and stiff white hair, closely clipped, reminding me of Gen. JACKSON; then I learned that the man who had done and suffered so much to maintain for the inhabitants of Kansas their chartered right of self-government, and whose name had become so terrible to the ferocious banditti that had been sent thither to establish Slavery by violence and blood, with the shameless collusion of Federal functionaries, was the JOHN BROWN whom I dimly remembered through a half a century of years, and who ten years before had claimed my acquaintance on the score of that "auld lang syne." At that time, "the pacification of Kansas," as it was called, had been broken up, and Gov. GEARY, the pacificator, being no longer available for the purposes of those who had sent him into the Territory, was forsaken by them, and was in danger from the revolvers and bowie-knives of the ruffians. A renewal of the war which the Free-State men in Kansas had already sustained against the invading banditti, to whose cowardly cruelties the Federal Administration had made itself auxiliary—seemed imminent. BROWN was soliciting aid from the friends of Kansas, that he might be ready whenever the conflict should be renewed. I remember a consultation which he had with a few gentlemen on that subject. Modestly, and with great simplicity, he explained, in answer to questions from the gentlemen present, the part which he had already had in the history of Kansas, and what he proposed to do in case of another attempt to establish Slavery by conquest. The subsequent cause of events in Kansas was different from what was then expected. The Free-State strength became too great to be trifled with—far too great to be safely invaded by Buford chivalry or Stringfellow ruffianism. Consequently, BROWN'S application for assistance resulted in nothing—especially, as gentlemen who might have contributed freely to aid him in repelling invasion, and who had no more doubt of his integrity than of his courage, were not sufficiently convinced of his discretion to trust him with the means of making war while there remained a chance of peace. Even then he seemed to be controled by a calm but deep and resistless force of feeling, which forbade him to think that anything was to be hoped for but from fighting; and the more we saw of him, the more did the suspicion grow upon us, that his mind, in those terrible conflicts and sorrows, had lost its balance.

Again I met him, some three or four months afterwards, at a half-century celebration in one of the towns on the Western Reserve. He was there, amid many of his earliest friends, only ten miles from Hudson, and full of his "Kansas work," he demanded the privilege of addressing the great assembly that had come together for that commemorative festival. Of course he was not permitted to speak; and I remember distinctly that though the sympathies of all those present were confessedly with the Free-State cause in Kansas, he was spoken of as insane on that point.

Once more since then, if I mistake not, (though I cannot remember the date) he called upon me at my house, attended by one of his sons. I did not recognize him at first sight, so disguised was he by the growth of his thick white beard. What he was then proposing, or whither he was going, I cannot at all remember.

Various statements have been made respecting the place of BROWN'S nativity, all erroneous. He was born in one of the towns of Litchfield County, Conn., whence his father removed to the Western Reserve, some fifty-five years ago, JOHN BROWN being at that time eight or ten years old. At my first interview with him after he became famous, he told me that, in the war of 1812, his father had a contract for the transportation of provisions or other stores for the use of the army on the frontier, and that in that service he, being employed as a teamster, had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with military affairs, and especially of observing how battles are lost and won. What he then learned he never forgot—the bent or genius of his mind being naturally towards war. He also informed me that for many years he had been expecting that, somewhere in this country, the dispute about Slavery would come to blows; and he had always intended to be "counted in," whenever the fight should begin. I do not state this in his language at all; I only give his meaning as I understood it at the time. I did not understand him as meaning that he had expected to head an insurrection of slaves, but only that he had expected something like what has been taking place in Kansas, through the treasonable attempt to force Slavery into that Territory. He also told me that when the violence broke out in Kansas, his sons (I know not how many of them) being already there as settlers, he judged that the time had come, and hastened to identify himself with the Free-State settlers there, invaded as they were by hordes of ruffians, and threatened with a bloody extermination.

To my thought, it is not the least of the mischiefs which the institution of Slavery is working in our country, that it converts such men as JOHN BROWN into fanatics; and that, having made them fanatics, it offers itself as a vast magazine of gunpowder, to be exploded by their frenzy.

OBITUARY.

Major Alvan Allen, of Worcester, Mass., was run over by the cars on Tuesday evening, between Mechanic and Front streets, and was instantly killed. In 1835, he went from Strubridge to Worcester, and was mail agent for many years on the route between Worcester and Hartford. He has been a member of the Common Council and City Marshal, and at the time of his death belonged to the School Board.

Ira P. Barnes died at Fox Lake, Wis., on the 24th inst., after an illness of but two days. The deceased was formerly a Deputy Clerk of the Assembly of this State, and Clerk of the Senate during the sessions of 1852-3. His remains will be brought to Columbia Centre, Chenango County, for interment.

[Advertisement.]

BARTHOLF'S
Celebrated
Sewing Machines.
No. 434 Broadway,
Cor. Howard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Pure blood is essential to health. Through the stomach, liver and lungs these medicines act on the circulation; they neutralize all impurities which engender disease, give energy to the vital organs and tone and vigor to the general constitution. Office 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

PLEASANT WEATHER FOR THE PROMENADR.—To enjoy pedestrian exercise, especially when indulged in on Broadway, you should wear one of Knox's elegant and stylish Hats, and as the weather is admirably adapted for this purpose just now, we recommend gentlemen of taste to visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase. He has a large and valuable stock, and his uniform price is only $4.

[Advertisement.]

GO EARLY! YOU CAN'T GET A SEAT!—Good seats can be obtained at any early hour, despite the immense crowd, at Barnum's Museum, to see the new and stirring drama of "The Doom of Deville." Go before the curtain rises. After that 'tis too late. It is repeated this afternoon, as well as this evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER
For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the dépôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—DEC. 2.

$3,000	U.S. 6s, '68 coup.	109	257	Erie Railroad	9⅛
5,000	Tennesse 6s, '90.	90⅛	110	do	9⅛
5,000	do	91⅛	100	Hudson River R.	40⅛
1,000	Virginia State 6s	92⅞	100	do	40⅛
1,000	Missouri State 6s	84¼	100	Reading Rail'd	s60 40
5,000	do	84½	100	do	40¼
2,000	Brooklyn C.W.L.	102	200	Penn. Coal Co.	83½
3,000	Hud.Riv.R.1st m.	103½	60	Panama Railroad	133
3,000	do	104	110	do	b60 134⅛
5,000	Hud.Riv.R.2d M.	99	200	do	134⅛
6,000	Mich.Cen.8c.1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	88	50	do	b30 134⅛
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	84	100	do	s10 134⅛
2,000	do	83¾	50	do	s10 134⅜
9,000	L.C.&M.L.G.Bs.	15	200	do	134⅜
30	National Bank	100½	320	Illinois Cent. R'd	56
65	Amer. Ex. Bank	99	100	do	b30 56⅛
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	s30 76⅛	100	do	56⅝
720	do	76	200	Gal.& Chi.& R.	s10 72
50	do	76¼	220	do	72
100	do	s30 76	50	do	b30 72
150	do	s30 75⅛	250	do	b10 72
400	N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 81¼	200	do	b60 72⅛
100	do	b60 81⅛	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	20⅜
1360	do	81⅛	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	65⅛
200	do	s10 81⅛	150	do	65⅛
200	do	b30 81¼	960	do	b10 65⅛
100	do	b7 81⅜	100	do	s60 65
50	do	b30 81⅜	100	do	b60 65⅛
200	do	81⅜	500	Mil. & Miss. R.	4⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	91⅛	150	Erie Railroad	9⅜
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '86.	110	50	do	9⅝
18,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	350	do	9¾
20,000	do	b10 84⅝	200	Reading Railroad	41⅛
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	76	150	Nor. & Wor. R.	41
60	do	76¾	600	Panama Railroad	136
100	do	s30 76	100	do	135¾
50	do	s3 76	50	do	135½
50	do	b3 76	50	Ill. Central R.	56¾
50	Hudson R. Rail'd.	40⅜	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	s50 72
50	do	40⅝	50	do	72¼
125	N. Y. Cen. R.	81⅜	200	do	72
100	do	b10 81⅜	100	Chi. & Rock I. R.	65⅛
100	do	81⅜	300	do	s60 65⅛
200	do	s30 81⅜	150	do	65⅞
300	do	b30 81⅜	200	do	s30 65¾
200	do	b3 81⅜	100	do	s15 65⅞
50	do	s15 81⅜			

FRIDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

There was a firmer tone to the Stock market, though prices have not yet recovered from the decline made on Wednesday, except on a portion of the Share list, such as Panama and Reading, which are higher this afternoon than at any time during the week. New-York Central opened in the forenoon, as it closed yesterday, at 81⅛ ⅌ cent., at which there was a free demand. The stock next brought 81¼, and at the Second Board sold as high as 81⅛ ⅌ cent., finally leaving off with sales outside the Board room, at 81⅜@¼ ⅌ cent. There was a little more firmness in Galena and Chicago, and the price left off 72@72¼ ⅌ cent. A steady demand for Rock Island was shown at 65⅛ ⅌ cent. through the forenoon, and sales were subsequently made at 65⅜@½, closing about 65½ ⅌ cent. In Hudson River Shares a partial business was done at 40¼@½ ⅌ cent. The November earnings of the road are reported at $157,443 against $137,094 same month last year. There was a dull demand for Harlem, and a little weakness shown in Erie Shares, in sympathy with the further reduced bids for the Bonds of the Company, which were for 1883's 77 ⅌ cent., Fourth Mortgage 48, Convertibles 25 ⅌ cent. These lower offers, however, brought out no Bonds. The Stock left off $9½ @$9¾. Toledo and the Michigan roads were steady, and prices somewhat stiffer than yesterday, and Illinois Central improved to 56½ ⅌ cent. In the Coal Stocks, Reading advanced to 41½ sales. The offers for Delaware and Hudson were less firm, although the navigation of the Canal continues free and the tonnage still on the rise. The Scranton *Republican* speaks in high terms of the recent improvement of the railway track of the Company, the capacity of which is now made equal to the delivery of a million of tons of Coal per annum from the Company's mines to the Canal, besides accommodating the local freight and passenger traffic. In other words they have doubled their former capacity for business. That paper adds:

"There is one thing, in this counection, particularly worthy of notice and commendation. Every article required for the road was obtained as near home as possible. The rails were furnished by the Scranton Coal and Iron Company, while the engines, which would be a credit to any establishment, were manufactured by DICKINSON & Co., in Scranton. It would be well if all operating companies would do likewise, instead of sending abroad to have work done no better and no cheaper than it could be done at home. For a Company so long established, and which was accused at one time of being somewhat behind the age, we think an extraordinary amount of energy and wisdom have been manifested in these recent improvements, and for economy and prudence in management, and the business tact generally displayed, it is probably entitled to the first rank in the country, if not in the world."

The Bonds of the Illinois Central fell off ¾ ⅌ cent. at the early Board, but recovered to 84⅛@½ at the close. Hudson mortgages were ½@1 ⅌ cent. higher, and the State Stocks, Tennessee especially, were firm. In Pacific Mail the excitement has measurably subsided. The first sales were at 76½, and the closing business in the afternoon at 76 ⅌ cent. The negotiations with the Vanderbilt party were formally abandoned at a full meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday. The *Commercial* is informed that the following resolutions, in substance, were adopted with only one dissenting voice, that of Mr. DAVIDGE, the President. The Press was refused an official copy of this proceeding, but the tenor of the resolutions was otherwise obtained by an evening cotemporary, who adds:

"We believe that the passage of these resolutions will meet with the approbation of every stockholder of the Company outside of the Board of Direction. For, however judiciously the managers of the Company may have discharged their trust for the benefit of all concerned, it has been cause of urgent complaint among the outside owners of the property that its affairs were kept in a constant state of agitation and mystery, through the continued sub rosa negotiations of individual Committees of the Board, until the enigma of the sphinx becomes an easy riddle as compared with the mystery of the Pacific Mail Company.

1. That all committees with powers of negotiation, heretofore appointed, be and hereby are discharged.

2. That hereafter no proposition for the sale of the property or franchises of the Company, or for the purchase of vessels or effects of any description, from any other company or party, shall be entertained, except by order of the Board of Directors regularly convened for that purpose.

3. That the proceedings of this meeting be placed upon the records of the Company, subject to the inspection of each and every of its stockholders."

The advance in Panama shares continues and 136 ⅌ cent. was paid at the Second Board, the Stock closing 135½@136 ⅌ cent. The general market, after showing much firmness near the adjournment of the Second Board, finally closed steady.

In the Discount Market there is rather less firmness on long-date paper of prime description, the outside offering having fallen off. We hear of little done, however, below 7 ⅌ cent. The shorter dates go at 6@6½ ⅌ cent. Money on temporary employment is variously quoted by lenders, as well as borrowers. On State and Federal collateral exclusively, 5 ⅌ cent. is accepted. On miscellaneous collateral to the Stock Brokers of established credit, 6 ⅌ cent. is the general rule, and on loans with stipulation for a few days' notice, the full Bank rate of 7 ⅌ cent. is occasionally had. There is not much business reported in Exchange for the mail to-morrow which goes by the *Vigo*. Some of the Brokers report that first-class bills drawn by standard Bankers here, may be had for 109¾ ⅌ cent. on London, though the range of quotation is still called 109¾@110 ⅌ cent. We hear of no Specie engagements. Our first report of the shipment by the *Saxonia* yesterday, we found on inquiry at the ship's office, was correct—about $480,000. The Treasurer of the United States reports his balances undrawn in the several depositories of the country, at $5,287,225, exclusive of sums placed to the credit of disbursing officers.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City this afternoon. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,425,966	Increase £327,807
Other deposits	14,642,617	Increase 331,416
Rest	3,180,856	Increase 5,587

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,925,157	Increase £50,000
Other securities	18,870,785	Increase 221,412
Notes unemployed	9,243,090	Increase 354,660

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,468,080, being a decrease of £336,395, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,860,730, showing an increase of £30,562 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING NOV. 18.

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Nov.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 12	96¼	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96½	96⅜
Mon. 14	95	96¼	96⅛	96	96¼	96¼
Tues. 15	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛	96	96¼	96⅛
Wed. 16	96⅛	96¾	96¾	96¼	96⅜	96⅜
Thur. 17	95⅞	96⅛	96	96⅛	96¾	96⅛
Frid'y 18	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛	96	96¾	96⅛

Referring to American securities in the London market, SATTERTHWAITE mentions that:

"We have had a firm market during the past week for American State Stocks. In railroad securities there has been a sudden fall of $4 ⅌ share in Illinois Shares, caused by the fear of an early call of $10, which it was yesterday decided by the London Committee to recommend for adoption by the Board of Directors, to be made payable on 1st February next; as, however, the money is wanted to redeem the debts of the Company, there will be a saving of interest, which would otherwise continue to form a charge on revenue, and embarrass the finances of the concern. Construction Bonds have slightly given way, but Free Land Bonds are more wanted."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.